The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,492 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4908	1000	J. Orman	9th „
M. THAMES	4101	80	W. A. Seaton	16th „
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd „
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th „
L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th „
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th „
MALWA	2930	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. 1885.
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing s.s. "CANTON," Captain Dannel, will sail direct for MARSEILLES on or about the 18th October next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO *MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	480	Wm. Young	30th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	3rd Nov.

* Can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	450	R. Hutchison	17th Oct.
s.s. ASIA	3500	480	J. Craig	11th „
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothly	28th „
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	400	F. Blight	12th Dec.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of Indian Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 27, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CAPTAIN HAYES, author of RIDING ON THE FLAT and ACROSS COUNTRY, VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE-OWNERS, &c., will hold a class on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, for instruction in a new, effective, humane, and extremely rapid system of breaking, and of curing all forms of vice in horses. Fee for full instruction, Rs. 50. Members of the class are invited to bring their own horses. For particulars, apply to Captain Hayes, Great Western Hotel.

N.B.—This will probably be the last class Captain Hayes will hold prior to leaving Bombay. For reports on a previous exhibition of breaking, see *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* of 28th instant.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

COOPER, MADON AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office No. 6, Hummum-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Profit and Loss with Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1885.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two directors in place of two who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

AND NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 3rd proximo, immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting, to consider and if approved to adopt the following Special Resolution, viz :—

"That the words 'and such less sum as the Directors may from time to time determine' be added after the words 'one rupee per Share' in Section 28 of the Articles of Association appertaining to Transfer Fee."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant, to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DORABJEE & BEJONJEE,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, September 18, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd October, 1885, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,453 tons, on Monday, 5th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th September, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th September, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MARMALADE,

CAIRN'S HOME-MADE.

Very delicious flavour.
1 lb. tins, 9as., Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea	Portulaca	Marigold	Candytuft
Mignonette	Balsam	Antirrhinum	Aster.
Nasturtium	Stocks	Convolvulus	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea	Balsam	Convolvulus	Dianthus
Mignonette	Zinnia	Candytuft	Larkspur
Nasturtium	Poppy	Aster	Stock
Nemophila	Sweet Wm.	Phlox	Marigold &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans	Cucumber	Carrot, 2 sorts	Parsley
Beet	Celery	Lettuce	Peas, 3 sorts
Brocoli	Cauliflower	Mustard	Radish, 2 at
Cabbage	Cress	Onion	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans	Cress	Kohl Rabi	Peas
Beet	Carrot	Leek, Onion	Radish
Borecole	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Spinach
Brocoli	Celery	Mustard	Turnip
Cabbage	Cucumber	Parsley	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with in each instance the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

MR. RUDOLPH BACHMANN is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

All previous POWERS of ATTORNEY are hereby CANCELLED.

ANDERSON & Co.
Bombay, 18th Sept. 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure clean Tallow as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 70 tons).

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Tallow" specifying the rate per cwt. delivered at the Store Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample say 8oz. must accompany each tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, and this amount will in the event of the Tender being accepted be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the INDRAGANI RIVER at INDORI near Tallegaum, in the Poona District.

2. Plans, specification, and conditions of contract can be inspected, during office hours, at the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, at Poona, where forms of tender can be obtained.

3. Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on MONDAY, the 12th October, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. A sum of Rs. 250, in currency notes, must accompany each tender as earnest money. This will be forfeited should the contractor, whose tender is accepted, refuse to sign and complete the contract papers.

5. The contractor whose tender is accepted, will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government paper as security for the due performance of the contract.

6. The acceptance of the tender rests with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P.D., Poona, 9th Sept. 1885.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 1st the Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-5 and reach Surat at 18-45. Surat 8-35, Broach 11-8, Baroda 14-12, and arrive at Ahmedabad 18-15, Ahmedabad 13-15, and reach Wadhwan 19-25.

The Up Mixed will leave Wadhwan 6-5, Ahmedabad 8-5, Godhra 6-10 and 9-50, Baroda 12-35, Broach 15-37 and reach Surat 18-0, leave Surat 6-0, and arrive at Colaba 18-40.

The Down Ordinary will leave Colaba 13-5, Surat 23-50, Broach 2-5, Baroda 4-35, and reach Ahmedabad 7-55.

The Up Ordinary will leave Ahmedabad 12-30, Baroda 16-0, Broach 18-22, Surat 20-30 and reach Colaba 6-50.

New Mixed trains will leave Baroda 7-15, Broach 10-15, Surat 12-55, and reach Bulsar 15-15, leave Bulsar 12-30, Surat 15-50, Broach 18-30 and reach Baroda 22-0.

The Up and Down Mails will not stop at Pardi and Virar.

Additional trains will run between Colaba and Bandra.

For further particulars see the Time Tables which will be exhibited at all stations on the evening of the 30th inst., and the Company's Guide which can be had at all Stations after the 28th inst.

W. S. S. BISSET.
Agent.
Bombay, September 21, 1885.

NOTICE. SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESINGERS.

THE FIRST SMOKING CONCERT of the Fourth Season will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7th, commencing at 9-30 p.m.

Members and Honorary Members of the Society can obtain tickets from the undersigned. Price Re. one each.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Honorary Secretary, 5, Church-lane.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two first-class BRIDGE INSPECTORS temporarily (men well up in masonry and erecting iron girders) on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem.

Apply with copies of testimonials.

GEO. ANDERSON,
Dt. Bd. District Engineer, Malabar.
Office of the Dt. Bd. Dt. Engineer, Malabar, Calicut, 25th September, 1885.

REWARD OF RUPEES 1,000.

THE above sum is offered for the RECOVERY or for INFORMATION which may lead to the recovery of TWO BOXES containing Bar Silver, one addressed to Delhi, and the other to Amritsar *via* Khundwa, valued at Rs. 6,500 and despatched from Byculla Station, G. I. P. Railway, on the 13th August last. Should the whole property be not recovered, the reward will be given proportionately.

A. B. PORTMAN, Major,
Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. R.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the list of persons qualified to be ELECTED or APPOINTED MEMBERS of the CORPORATION and of persons qualified to vote at Ratepayers' Elections, is ready and can be seen at this office.

Persons whose names do not appear on the said list, but who claim to be placed thereon must apply to the Municipal Commissioner within thirty days from the date hereof, producing proofs of qualifications.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th Sept. 1885.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF 200 DEBENTURE BONDS OF B SERIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Company will pay to the holders of the Company's Debenture Bonds of B Series numbered from 201 to 400 at the rate of Rs. 500 per each Bond as provided in conditions Nos. 3 and 5 endorsed on the back of the said Bonds at the Registered Office of the Company 53, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar-street, Bombay, on and after the 31st December 1885 during business hours.

Holders of the Debenture Bonds of B Series are therefore requested to present the said Bonds with the remaining unpaid Coupons on the 31st of December, 1885, after which date no interest will run on the same.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 29th September, 1885.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

AGREEABLE AND DIGESTIBLE.

PREPARED with the finest Cod Oil. Both the taste and smell of the oil are completely disguised and rendered palatable and easy of digestion by enfeebled persons and young children.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED

1886 LETTS'S DIARIES 1886,
OFFICE DIARIES,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

COOPER, MADON AND CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOVELS BY BESANT AND RICE.

Price, Rs. 1-4; Post free, Rs. 1-8 each.

All in a Garden Fair.	My Little Girl.
All Sorts and Conditions of Men.	Ready Money Mortiboy.
By Celia's Arbour.	Seamy Side.
Captain's Room.	This Son of Vulcan.
Case of Mr. Lucraft.	Ten Years' Tenant.
Chaplain of the Fleet.	'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay.
Golden Butterfly.	With Harp and Crown.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's process, Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars............Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars............Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

OPERA GLASSES ! ! FIELD GLASSES ! !

BY the best London makers, very light, compact and handsome, being the most perfect Glasses made and elegantly finished, in Morocco and Russia leathers with Aluminium Fittings.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PREPARATION OF BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AIR PUMPS.

	Rs.	a.
AIR PUMP, Tate's Double-action; contains two pistons in one barrel. Length of barrel 16", stroke 8½", Bore 1½"—7" plate. Brass Clamp to screw on table.	73	8
AIR PUMP, double barrels, 6½ inches long, 1½-inch bore, 4½-inch stroke, with 8-inch plate, on mahogany stand, and stopcock between the plate and the barrels	100	0
AIR PUMP, double barrels, 7 inches long, 1¾-inch bore, and 5½-inch stroke with 8-inch ground plate, on mahogany stand, supported by four pillars with small gauge plate	160	0
AIR PUMP, with three barrels, serving either for rapid action at lectures or for more complete exhaustion for researches	250	0

AIR-PUMP APPARATUS—

	Rs.	a.
CLAMPS, Brass............each	5	0
BALANCE WEIGHT and CORK	7	0
BAROMETER TUBE and COLLAR	10	8
BELL EXPERIMENT, for illustrating that Air is essential to sound, in mahogany stand	5	0
BLADDER and LEAD WEIGHT	7	8
COLLAR and HOOK	10	0
FILTERING CUP, or MERCURIAL SHOWER	5	0
GUINEA and FEATHER EXPERIMENT, 3 Falls	14	0
Do. do. Tall Glass Receiver for ditto	8	0
MAGDEBURG HEMISPHERES, for illustrating the pressure of the atmosphere	12	8
AIR-PUMP RECEIVERS, with knob at top and welt at bottom, accurately ground, diam. 8 inches, ...each.	5	0
Do. do. do. 10 ... „	7	8

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE-LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	„	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1 lb. packets ...per packet	1	0
	in 2 lb. packets ...per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	...per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRON WIRE FENCING SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

GEORGE'S PATENT PORTABLE TUBULAR WIRE FENCE FOR FENCING IN RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGLOWS, PLANTATIONS, &c.,

Combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. A Mile of Strong Fence weighs only 2 to 3 Tons, and costs only from Rs. 650. The Light Weight causes immense saving in transport when the material has to be conveyed over long distances inland. Steel Wire, Strand Wire, or Patent Barb Wire. Field and Wicket Gates, with Improved Tubular Posts.

ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster, London, and Jubbulpore, India.

SPECIAL READY-MADE KIT.

WE keep the following, Ready-made, for the convenience of Travellers. The same Care and Attention is devoted to their Manufacture as to those made to Order, any article not in stock can be made up in a short time if urgently required.

N.B.—Our *usual* quality only.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SAC COATS.		
Super Blue all Wool Serge	18 0	21 0
„ Fancy Tropical Tweeds		
„ Angola	21 0	23 0
„ Brown Flemish Linen	8 8	9 8
TROUSERS.		
Super Blue all Wool Serge	13 0	15 0
„ Fancy Tropical Tweed		
„ Angola	16 0	18 0
„ Brown Flemish Linen	4 8	5 8
ULSTERS.		
Super Heavy Scotch Cheviots		
„ Double	60 0	66 0
„ Elysian Cloths		
DRESSING GOWNS.		
Super Oxford or Jute Cloth	10 0	12 0
„ Wove all Wool Flannel	18 0	20 0
„ Cashmere	26 0	29 0
„ Navy Twill Gentian	30 0	33 0
SLEEPING SUITS.		
Super Oxford or Jute Cloth	10 0	12 0
„ Wove all Wool Flannel	18 0	20 0
„ „ Silk and Wool Flannel.	18 0	20 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHOLERA BELTS.		
Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the Best Riding Belts and should be generally worn by Europeans in India, as they prevent a sudden chill, besides giving great support to the Spine. We have always a large Stock to select from, in all sizes...	3 8	4 0
SHIRTS.		
Fine Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts 6 for	22 8	25 8
Best „ „ Linen Fronts „	23 0	31 0
„ do. do. do. do. With Shakespear Collars	31 0	34 8
„ French Cambric, Shakespear Collars, 6 for	30 0	33 0
„ Oxford or white, Shakespear Collars, 6 for	36 0	40 0
„ Wove Flannel, with Bands „	52 0	58 0
„ Silk and Wool „	52 0	58 0
„ White Saxony, Shakespear Collars for Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, etc., 6 for	52 0	58 0
NIGHT SHIRTS.		
Best Twilled Long Cloth washed and ready for immediate wear 6 for	30 0	34 0

A Discount of 10 Per Cent. on all purchases exceeding Rs. 20.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

CLARET.

Guaranteed Bordeaux Wine, Pure, Sound and of remarkably Good Body and Bouquet.

"ST. JULIEN."

Pints, Rs. 5-14 per dozen; Quarts, Rs. 10-0 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY.

VALUE OF GOLD GUARANTEED.

"GOOD LUCK."

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS. Silver Bangles, very artistic.
GEM, FANCY AND SIGNET RINGS.
SCARF PINS AND RINGS.
GOLD AND SILVER STUDS AND LINKS.
BANGLES AND BRACELETS.
GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.
GOLD AND SILVER CROSSES.
GOLD AND SILVER NECKLETS.
GOLD & SILVER EAR-RINGS & BROOCHES.
GOLD AND SILVER CHARMS.
"GOOD LUCK." WATCH KEYS,
Silver Brooches and Pins very fashionable. &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LD., WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS. } POONA

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

THE TRIUMPH INKSTAND and STATIONERY CASE. Enlarged, improved and complete with fittings. Rs. 12 to 40 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

GRAND PIANO (sympathetic square), by Schiedmayer and Soehne, for sale ; as good as new ; scarcely used ; with cover complete, Rs. 600. "M," this office.

ICES, ICES, ICES, PASTRY, HAM SANDWICHES at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

FOR SALE, TIGER CUB, FEMALE, 6 months, very tame and handsome. Apply to POLICE SUPERINTENDENT, Chanda, C. P.

TO LET at once, GROUND-FLOOR of BUNGALOW, No. 464, Grant-road, quite close to Tram and Rail. Apply K. SAMSOODIN, 22, Parsi Bazar, Fort.

HANDKERCHIEF.—A nice and new Assortment just to hand by the mail. Also Feathers and Silk Umbrellas. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FISH BOWLS and AQUARIA with perpetual fountains, no engine required to play the fountain. Very cheap at STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC HAIR-BRUSH relieves Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections of the Head, and prevents the hair turning grey. Price Rs. 4½ each. Collett & Co., Ld., 40 Medows-street, Fort.

FRANCIA and FUCILE, Hair-Dressers and Wig-makers, by special appointment to H. R. H the Duke of Connaught, and H. E. the Governor of Bombay, having extended their premises with the addition of a Grand Private Saloon for Ladies.

WANTED for the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, steady and experienced Eurasian or Native Tunnel or Quarry Overseers. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 170, according to qualifications. Apply to the Chief Engineer, W. I. P. Railway Marmagoa, Goa.

TO ROMAN CATHOLIC PARENTS & GUARDIANS.—An English Lady, living in a very healthy part of South Wales, offers a comfortable Home with education to a limited number of young children aged 3 to 10. Every care and comfort guaranteed. Excellent references. Address "J. V. C.," care of Messrs. DAWSON & SONS, 121, Cannon-street, London, England.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 3 lb. Tins. CHARCOAL Biscuits, Gluten Biscuits, Laxative Biscuits, Iron Biscuits.—PEARSE.

JUST RECEIVED a small supply of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES, very cheap. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

NOTICE.—A fresh Consignment of Ladies Silk WATERPROOF CLOAKS, fashionable shapes just received—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114 ; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES ; make them at home. Illustrated instructions sent by post in return for Re. 1, Apply Superintendent, Education Society's Press, Bombay.

SELLING OFF Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz. Black Drab Felt Hats of different shapes, Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4-8 each.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 dgrs. Snowflake, Rs. 4-8 ; 125 refined, Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1 ; postage, 1 anna.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT DIVER required for the Marmugao Harbour Works, either European or Native. Apply by letter only to Chief Engineer, giving full particulars of former work.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

FANCY LAMP SHADES, Flower Pot Shades, in all colours and designs. SCISSORS in leather sheaths (protecting them from rust). PEARSE, Apollo-street.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement under date the 18th June, 1881, which we caused to be inserted in the Bombay papers, we hereby notify that the authority GRANTED by us to Mr. PEROZSHAW-MANOCJEE KAKA to SIGN our firm per procuration has been revoked.

FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

THE DAUGHTER of a GENERAL OFFICER, over 30, and used to good society, wishes to become Chaperon to a young lady in India, or the Colonies. India preferred. Highest references given and required. Small salary. For further particulars, apply by letter to "N. W. P.," care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 55, Parliament-street, London, England.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the very desirable Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, formerly in the occupation of the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, and situated on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, known as "Westropp House" now in the occupation of C. T. Melli, Esquire. It commands a most charming and picturesque view of the whole of Bombay and its beautiful Harbour. The bungalow has undergone very lately thorough repairs such as whitewashing, colouring, painting, papering, &c., &c., at a very great cost. It consists of a very handsome drawing-room, a dining saloon, a billiard-room and half-a-dozen bed and bath rooms, one of which is marbled. It has also one of the largest compound on the Hill with tastefully laid-out garden and has a very broad verandah all round the house, commodious stabling and servants' quarters. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

THE following BUNGALOWS at MATHERAN are TO LET for the coming October season :—

Paradise Lodge.	Ragusthan.
Boxobel.	Spring-wood.
The Hermitage.	Hill House.
Red Lands.	Cairumore.
Rugby Lodge.	The Folly.
Scott's Bungalow.	The Wilderness.
Stonge Henge.	Caprera House.
The Chalet.	Rozario Cottage.
Rose Cottage.	Mary Lodge.
Forrest Lodge.	Arnould's Lodge.
The Bee Hive.	Fernwood.
Ewart Lodge.	Barr Cottage.
The Keep-sake.	Canna Cottage.
Wood-lands.	Fleetwood.
Coxon's Bungalow.	Rose Hill.
Maria Cottage.	Kitty Lodge.
Robertson's Bungalow.	

For rents, situation, accommodation, plans and list of furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DESPATCH OF SAMPLES OF WOOL TO PORTUGAL PROHIBITED.

INTIMATION has been received from the Post Office of Portugal that the admission into that country, *via* Spain, of samples of WOOLLEN FABRICS or of RAW WOOL of any kind has been temporarily prohibited on account of sanitary measures adopted by the Portuguese Government against the spread of Cholera.

2. Until further notice, therefore, no samples of Wool in any form can be forwarded by Post from India to Portugal.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 11th September, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM TO UNREGISTERED BOOK-PACKETS.

FROM and AFTER the 1st October, 1885, the VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM will be extended to UNREGISTERED BOOK-PACKETS prepaid and unpaid.

2. Value-payable unregistered book-packets must be presented at the window, with a memorandum in the PRESCRIBED FORM containing the name and address of sender and the amount to be collected.

3. Booksellers and others, who require a certificate that the book-packet has been duly posted, can also obtain a certificate of posting, if presented ready written in a book or on a separate slip. The certificate should be simply a copy of the address on the book-packet, and should bear a half-anna stamp, which will be defaced and the certificate returned to the messenger.

4. The postage for an unregistered book-packet sent value-payable will be the same as for an ordinary book-packet. The value-payable commission will be deducted from the amount recovered from the addressee.

5. Value-payable unregistered book-packets will be delivered at the door of the addressee, and the money will be collected by the postman. Delivery of value-payable *parcels* and value-payable *registered* articles must, however, be made at the Post Office, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 19th September, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

PARCELS TO BE PRESENTED WITH RECEIPTS READY FILLED UP.

UNDER the provisions of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3120, dated the 18th September, 1885, the public are informed that from the 1st October, 1885, all parcels when presented at the window for despatch should be accompanied by a simple receipt, ready filled up in the PRESCRIBED FORM. This will be signed and returned to the messenger. Forms will be given gratis by the Post Office, which will only grant receipts for parcels in future when the above conditions are complied with.

2. As at present, value-payable and insured articles need only be accompanied by the prescribed V.P. memoranda or insured declarations.

3. Firms that post many [illegible] parcels or value-payable articles will be given [illegible] of receipts or V. P. memoranda on application.

4. Ordinary parcels [illegible] without the prescribed receipts ready filled up [illegible] forwarded, but no receipt will be given for them.

5. An acknowledgment from the addressee that the parcel has been duly received can be obtained on payment of one anna extra, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 19th September, 1885.

CLEARANCE SALE AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE, THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR, HUMMUM STREET, No. 1.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.

JEWELLERY.

The Silver and Gold from Paris.

The "KORAN" from Zanzibar, very excellently bound in best leather.

The above articles will be sold at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE AT THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR, HUMMUM STREET, NO. 1.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. Or any sort of Bowel Complaints, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Poey Market near Jumma Musjid.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

MONEY in London is reported easier again, the quotation through Reuter for 3 months' bills being reduced ⅛ to 1¼, and on 6 months' ⅛ to 2⅜ per cent. per annum. Partly owing to this, no doubt, Consols come ⅛ better at 99⅞, but Rupee Paper has declined ⅛, as the result of weaker Exchange advised from this side. French Rentes in Paris are quoted ½ lower at 109½, and private messages, we hear, advise the failure of two, if not three, firms in Havre connected with the Cotton trade.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday no change was noted.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a higher tendency, the sales reaching the exceptional quantity of 14,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices were advanced 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, Good Omra, Good and Fine Broach, and Good Dhollera; and Americans to arrive were 1-64d. higher for September-October and 1-32d. for all other positions. From New York no change is reported, and the following are the receipts at the ports as compared with the two previous seasons to date:—

	1885.	1884	1883.
Two days' receipts	34,000	36,000	34,000
Three „ do	56,000	58,000	56,000
Total since 1st Sept.	331,000	313,000	375,000

The effect of the home advices has been to advance prices here by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy all round, but quotations nevertheless are quite nominal, the European demand for future shipment being at a standstill. This is scarcely matter for surprise, as the scarcity of Cotton will be between now and the end of the year; later on there is every prospect of liberal supplies.

WHEAT from home is not reported any stronger, and here the advance in freights has checked business. Sellers hold for previous rates, which exporters are unable to pay at present, although the outlook is not devoid of promise of greater activity in the future. The following figures, which we extract from *Beerbhom's Corn Trade List* of 7th inst., are worthy of careful consideration:—

	Probable requirement qrs.	Probable Export surplus. qrs.
United States & Canada	—	9,000,000
United Kingdom	17,500,000	—
France	5,500,000	—
Belgium	2,000,000	—
Germany	2,000,000	—
Holland	1,000,000	—
Austria-Hungary	—	1,000,000
Russia and Roumania	—	6,500,000
Switzerland	1,500,000	—
Italy	1,500,000	—
Spain and Portugal	1,000,000	—
India	—	6,500,000
Australia and Chilli	—	2,000,000
West Indies and China	2,500,000	—
Greece	500,000	—
Egypt and Sundries	—	1,000,000
Total	35,000,000	26,000,000

This, it is added, shows a probable deficiency of 9,000,000qrs. between the supplies of the various producing countries and the requirements of the importing countries, whereas last year the quantity was about balanced. By no imaginable means can anything but a huge deficit result from the combined shortage of the American and Russian crops, and were it not that the reserve stocks are liberal, the effects would have been quite disastrous. It is not, of course, for a moment assumed that the deficiency shown in the above statement will fail to be made up in some manner; but what is plain is that the reserve stocks all over the world will this season be drawn upon with much greater difficulty than last year, to meet the current requirements.

SEEDS exhibit no quotable change. For both Linseed and Rapeseed the tone is rather quieter, but prices are maintained.

FREIGHTS continue firm, with a considerable business doing for this time of year. The s.s. Duke of Devonshire is reported to have been berthed for Antwerp, October-November loading at 22s. 6d., and the s.s. Gelert has been fixed for a Mediterranean port at 28s. 9d., payable here. The liner Victoria has been put on for Marseilles, October loading, at 20s. for Wheat, 22s. 6d. Seeds. Current market quotations we call:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	20s.	20s.
Continent	23-9	
Open Charter	23-9 to 25-0	
Antwerp	22-6	
Marseilles	21-3 to 22-6	
Trieste-Venice	17-6 to 20-0 at 20	

In COAL there has been some little business doing in cargoes in harbour at Rs. 15 for Cardiff and Davison's alongside but forward shipment meets but a limited enquiry.

In COAL there has been some little business doing in cargoes in harbour at Rs. 15 for Cardiff and Davison's alongside, but forward shipment meets but a limited inquiry.

EXCHANGE has been exceedingly quiet to-day, only one of the banks being credited with any extent of business. From Calcutta, although the market is not reported strong, rates are still quoted above our level, and Bar Silver in London is said to be difficult to buy. This makes the banks readier to sell, but private bills are still the reverse of plentiful. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6 5-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	[illegible]	„
Credits „ „	1s. 6 11-32d.	„
France „ „	1·91½ to ¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is irregular and subject to frequent fluctuations. At the close the tone is weak and we quote Fours ready at Rs. 97⅜, October delivery Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 98⅞.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are rather irregular, but in most cases prices are lower. Manockjee Petits and Orientals are exceptions, being Rs. 10 and Rs. 2½ higher respectively; but Queens are down to Rs. 790, Ripon to Rs. 700. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are steadier at Rs. 3,325.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	822
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 d[illegible]	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	[illegible]	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	[illegible]25	all	17½ do.	£58
National Bank of India	37,3[illegible]	£ 250		5 pct.	£105xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	4[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,170
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	300
Bellary	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	41¼	187½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	50	300	300	..	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 135	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,375xd
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	62[illegible]
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	50[illegible]
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	453
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	262½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	[illegible]	100	500	Rs. 40	3[illegible]
New Indian Press	[illegible]	125	125	Rs. 10	155
Prince of W. Press	[illegible]	500	100	100	525
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)		500	500	Rs. 75	4[illegible]0
Sind Press Co.	[illegible]	2,000	750	Rs. 50	705
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.		1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.		500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.		1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	660

SPINNING A[illegible]ING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & [illegible]		1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 2	103
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	315
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0[illegible]0	100	100	..	15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	910
Berar M'f'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	..	18[illegible]
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	735
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	735
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	50[illegible]
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	815
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	217½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,700	1,000	25	625
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	200
Hindustan Mills	1,088	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	4[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	1,000	..	970
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	550
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,055
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	870
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.					
Madras United	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	143
Mahalukshmi	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,400xd
Manockjee Petit's	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	650
Mazagon Spinning Co	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,155
Morarjee Goculdas	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	202
National Spinning	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	645
Narayan Cotton Mills	1,000	100	5	..	102x
New Great Eastern	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
Oriental	1,500	1,000	1[illegible]	Rs. 20	910
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	5,72[illegible]	625	62	Rs. 1	5[illegible]0
People of India S. & W. Company	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	150
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	250	250	6½	190
Queen Spinning	1,250	500	500	..	130
Ripon	800	1,000	1,000	..	790
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	641	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,500
Soonderdas	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,345
Southern India	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Victoria Mills	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	230
	60	1,000	1,00[illegible]	...	625
Western India S.&M. Company	1,20[illegible]	1,000	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 25	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	—	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	—	£144x

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro Hungarian Lloyd's steam-ship Pandora, Captain G. Mettel, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship California, 2,214 tons, Captain W. S. Young, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. and Mrs Sergio and 4 children and Mr. Burgess.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain O. R. Michell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (27th Sept.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Dendin, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. Giles, 5 European soldiers and 422 deck.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co's steam-ship Valetta, 2,788 tons, Capt. J. Orma, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney (2nd inst) with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney to London.—Mr. and Mrs. Cheeke, 5 children and 2 maids, Miss Young, Miss Barton, two Misses Cox, Mr. S. Hart-Davis, Mr. Orr, Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. and Mrs. Carnegy. From Melbourne to London:—Mr. and Mrs. Virtue. From Glenelg to London:—Mrs. Gosse and child, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse. From Sydney to Bombay:—Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. Mitchell, Genl. and Mrs. Carnegy, Mr. and Miss Simpson, Miss Lamond and Mr. Shamon. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mrs. Harrington and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Harper and infant, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Bion, and Mr. Singly. From Glenelg to Bombay.—Miss Pollard and one native. From Colombo to Bombay:—Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Capt White, Major Darwin and servant, Mr. D. W. Skrine and 4 natives.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
29	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Sept. 27.
	Valetta (s)	Orman	Sydney, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	California (s)	Young	Marseilles.
	Pandora (s)	Mettel	Hongkong.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ancona for China.
„ Gilest, for Genoa, Naples, &c.
„ Otterburn, for Calcutta.
„ Java, for Busreh.
„ Burmah, for Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPT. 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—14 cases polished plate glass, D Veerji.
Java s—16 hogsheads pale ale, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—5 drums spirit of wine, Bhica Kullianjee.
California s—12 cases whisky, King, King and Co; 51 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.
Gordon s—101 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—22 packages oilmanstores and 15 packages medicine other sorts, &c, Allybhoy Tyebkhan; 2 cases medicine other sorts, Goolamally Jeewanjee; 6 cases envelopes, Hassanally Abdulally; 5 cases toilet powder, soap and purfumery, Wallace and Co; 2 cases beer, Remington and Co; 1 qr cask whisky, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 50 cases beer, C Flemming; 51 cases sherry, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 221 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 40 cases beer, D Cawasjee; 517 cases brandy and claret, B and A Hormarjee.
Rohilla s—2 cases stationery, Essoofally Ebramjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora s—1 barrel claret, Ch Zerrenner.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchborva s—1,100 cwts wheat, Vulubjee Lalljee; 130 bales wool, Goculdass Toolcedass; 8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Hornhead s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

R Rubattino s—30 barrels castor oil, F Bozzoni.

FOR MARSEILLES.

California s—2,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 750 cwts. castor seed, 150 cwts groundnuts, and 37½ cwts mowra seed, Ghella Bhurmah.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—2,001 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—110 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Medusa s—110 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mameluke s—1,969½ cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pandora s—19 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Ancona s—4 chests opium, P, and O Co; 5 chests opium, H M E and Agha Mahomed Jaffer; 184 chests opium, B and P S N Co; 82 chests opium, N J Abraham; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon; 21½ chests opium, S Abraham.

FOR SINGAPORE.

Ancona s—2 chests opium, B and P S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—204½ chests opium, D Sassoon; 6 chests opium, J E Ezra.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 27.

Raitt, Lt., Bo., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Anderson, Capt., Bo., Poona Horse, on privilege leave, from England.
Freeman, Lt.-Col., Bl., 4th Bl. Cavy., on leave, from Morar.
Rogers, Col., Bl., on duty, from England.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Thomson, Surg., Ms., on duty, from Bangalore.
Wailer, Major, Bl., S. C., on furlough, from Agra.
Carnegy, Lt., Bo., on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—SEPT. 28.

Challenor, Capt., Bo., R. A., on leave, to Mussoorie.
Doig, Col., Transpot Dept., on leave, to Sind.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Westropp, Lt., Ms., 12th Rl. Lanc., on leave, to Poona.
Hinde, Lt., Ms., 12th Rl. Lanc, on leave, to Bangalore.
Anderson, Capt., Bo., Poona Horse, on leave, to Sirur.
Lowndes, Lt., Bo., Rif. Brig., on duty, from Belgaum.
Prendergast, Lt.-Col., Ms., on leave, from Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps this day, Wednesday, the 30th inst., from 4 p.m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire, to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

There will be drill in the Town Hall to-morrow, Thursday, the 1st October, 1885, at 9 p. m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Vol. R. O'Brien having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company.

Vol. J. M. Kenna, E Company, is granted one month's leave from the 1st of October, 1885, and has permission to take his Rifle with him.

Lance Corpl. Closson, D Company is granted one month's leave from the 1st of October, 1885, and has permission to take his rifle with him.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

FROM ONE WHO HAD TRIED ELSEWHERE.

MR. A. SPILLING, Bombay, writes:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the spectacles you have made for me, and am more than pleased with them.

They suit my sight perfectly, an attainment I had almost despaired of, in consequence of several disappointments experienced in being suited locally, previous to consulting you.

Pamphlet how to preserve the sight gratis on application to

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel.) | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

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Opposite University Clock Tower,
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(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.
SUBSCRIPTION:—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.
A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
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No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
⁂ AGENTS WANTED.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—September 1, at Marlow, the wife of Major J T Browne, of a son.
CAMPBELL—August 31, at Hyde Park, the wife of Captain J C Campbell, R E, of a daughter.
CHARTER—September 1, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut W B Charter, R N, of a son.
CLEMENTS—August 31, at Norwich, the wife of Captain G Clements, of a son.
FINNIS—September 3, at Dover, the wife of Captain Henry Finnis, R E, of a son.
KILGOUR—September 1, at Tulloch, the wife of W T Kilgour, Esq., of a son.
MITCHELL—August, 28, at Hogarth-road, the wife of Hugh Mitchell, late Captain R E, of a son.
PEARS—August 30, at Putney, the wife of Captain T C Pears, B S C, of a son.
PITT—August 3, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut S T D Pitt, R N, of a daughter.
WINGATE—September 2, at Newbridge, county Kildare, the wife of Lieut G M Wingate, R H A, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DANDRIDGE—BAKER—September 1, at East Budleigh, Rev Charles Edward Dandridge, son of Major-General C C Dandridge, late B S C, to Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Goldney Baker, Esq, of Budleigh, Salterton.
KANE—CAMPBELL—September 3, at All Souls', Langham-place, Colin C Kane, of Assam, to Margaret C Campbell, second daughter of the late Major Patrick S Campbell, R A.
PARIS—MELVILL—September 3, at the parish church, Farnham, Archibald Paris, Lieut Royal Marine Artillery, younger son of the late Rev A Paris, to Lilian Jean, younger daughter of Colonel Henry Melvill, 7th Bengal Cavalry.
SLADE—BOND—August 8, at St George's, Hanover-square, Frederick George Slade, Captain and Brevet-Major R A, to Emmeline Charlotte Delap, youngest daughter of the late Major Wadham Wyndham Bond.
STUART—HUMBLE—At Leeds, Alfred Donald Stuart, to Emily, third daughter of Richard Humble, of Adel.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—September 2, at Godalming, Amelia, beloved wife of Major-General Charles Armstrong, B S C, retired.
BABINGTON—September 3, at Craigend, near Dumfries, from the accidental discharge of his own gun, Major-General R C Babington, late of the Madras Army Staff Corps, H E I C S.
BEECHY—August 30, at Plympton, Frideswide, Maria Moore, dearly-loved wife of Admiral Beechy.
BURY—August 21, Kenneth Howard Bury, Esq, late Captain, R H A, aged 29.
CAREY—September 3, suddenly, at Roseneath, Henry Charles Carey, Esq, late of H M's Indian Navy, younger son of the late Captain Carey, Royal Navy.
CLARK—September 3, at Southampton, Maria, widow of the late William Clark, Esq, H E I C S, aged 83.
ERSKINE—August 29, at Weymouth, Aramantina, daughter of the late Colonel J Erskine, C B, aged 77.
FINNER—August 28, at Blackheath, Algernon Finner, aved 20.
FITZHERBERT—September 2, at Somersal, Derbyshire, Lieut-Colonel R H FitzHerbert, aged 76.
JACKSON—At Quetta, Francis W T Jackson, Captain B S C.
MORLEY—September 1, at Brighton, Lieut-Colonel Arthur G E Morley, aged 54.
PARSONS—August 29, at Norfolk, Eleanor Parsons, widow of General Parsons, C B.
PORTEOUS—September 2, at Croftweet, Crieff, George Murray Porteous, Esq, M D, J P, late of Calcutta, aged 69.
SANDYS—August 29, at Hillingdon, Teignmouth Sandys, retired B C S, aged 77.
SMYTH—September 3, at Forest-hill, James Smyth, late Bandmaster Royal Artillery, Woolwich, aged 67.
WILKINS—August 29, at Cheltenham, George D Wilkins, B C S, retired, aged 72.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JEEJEEBHOY—September 29, at Mazagon Castle, Mrs. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, of a son.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ADVANCEMENT."—The correspondence need not be carried any further.
"TRUTH." and "Impartiality,"—We can insert no more letters on the subject.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

MR. DIGBY's pamphlet on "India's interest in the British Ballot Box" would be a more effective essay in election literature if it were cut down to a fourth of its dimensions. In everything, however, but its length it is an attractive and telling brochure, which must awaken interest even where it provokes a protest. We ourselves should have thought better of it if "Codlin's your friend, not Short" had been a less frequent burthen of the writer's story. With less concern in the party issue of the coming elections than the Liberal candidate for North Paddington, we know of no urgent reason why we should endorse his belief that Indian reform is altogether impossible save on the double condition that it becomes a party question, and that it is due to the initiation of the Liberals. There is enough in recent memory to caution us against predicating the impossibility of the Conservatives applying themselves to any conceivable measure of reform; and we should be sorry to assert beforehand that when, for instance, Lord Randolph Churchill talked of a Committee of Inquiry into Indian Government he did so with no thought of endeavouring to lead to some wholesome and practical result. Anyone who will go so far as to admit that we have made progress in India during the present generation, will not have to go much further in admitting that blessings, as well as plagues, have come from "both Houses." If it should be asked whether Liberals or Conservatives have made the larger contributions to Indian progress, we should say that the answer must not be sought on party platforms at home, especially at election times. People who mean to keep their heads cool during the coming three months will write down on the fly leaf of certain *brochures* that will be sent broadcast in England between now and November that the party which gave India a Lytton gave also a Mayo; while the party which sent a Ripon to repair the mischief wrought by the second Afghan war had only a generation before sent an Auckland to visit us with the awful folly of the first. Such people, we suspect, will decide whether they will vote for Liberal or Conservative on considerations mainly external to Indian affairs. Mr. Digby may plead illustrious precedent for having taken Indian interests with him into the arena of party controversy, though we do not know that Lord Randolph Churchill's example has established either the wisdom or the propriety of departing from the old tracks of dispassionate criticism. The worst of it is that the evil is so contagious that a critic of Lord Randolph Churchill who would be the last to take the Secretary of State for India as a model has unconsciously adopted the kind of warfare with which some of the too brilliant passages of the last Budget speech have made us familiar. To tell it as "a significant fact" that with Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State for India a new era of deficit has been opened is no doubt to treat him just as he would treat some one else if that some one else happened to be a political opponent. But considering that the only deficit of which we have any knowledge had been contracted two months before Lord Randolph Churchill took office it is difficult to see how the significance of this fact can fairly be turned against the Tories. Or again, if it was worth while to tell it as another significant fact that in 1882-83 the cotton duties and the general import duties were entirely abolished, it was surely worth while to tell the other half of the story. Mr. Digby is here, as in the other case, the unconscious adapter of the methods of Lord Randolph Churchill. He tries to give a Liberal Viceroy all the credit of abolishing the cotton duties, as Lord Randolph Churchill tried to give him all the discredit; the one and the other for reasons which we can no more approve of in the one case than in the other, keeping out of view the fact that Lord Ripon only completed that which Lord Lytton had begun. No wonder that we should be told about "absolute disagreement as to the fundamental facts" of Indian polity, or about the necessity of presenting them in such a way that they can be easily and readily understood. The pity is the greater because there was no need to introduce this disturbing and confusing element into the controversy. There are whole pages—whole chapters almost—in Mr. Digby's pamphlet in which no word of party pleading is uttered, and these pages and chapters are decidedly the strongest and the most persuasive. His vindication of Lord Ripon's administration is so effective that the only thing that is likely to deprive it of practical value is the "therefore, plump for the Liberals" to which he makes it lead up. We no more accept the "therefore" as a necessary deduction from the story than we should have interpreted the high merits of Lord Mayo's administration as a reason why the friends of India should have voted *en masse* for the Conservatives in 1874. The one thing that gives excuse for it is the obstinate determination of the Conservatives at home to think of Lord Ripon in no other quality than that of a Liberal peer, who had done such good service to his party at home that they refused to believe that he could do good service to his country in India. We should have forgotten the unwisdom and the passion of those days if Lord Randolph Churchill and some others had not done their best to revive them. But there seems to be some danger lest the error should re-appear, in another form, and on another side. Already it is plainly given out that a profession of Conservatism is to stand as a disqualification for Parliamentary service on the part of men who have spent the best years of an energetic life in the service of India. Eminent men—men, for instance, whose Indian record is endorsed with the eulogies of a Thomasson and a Lawrence—are to be discarded—to be branded as "unfriends" of India because they take their own view of current politics. We cannot admit that this is the way to advance Indian interests either in this country or in England. The stock of men aspiring to Parliamentary life who can really enlighten the House of Commons on Indian affairs is not so large that we can afford to exclude any of them on so unlawful a pretext as that he has not the right party ticket in his hand. If this course is followed we must expect to be told that the plea of "India for the Indians" means "India for the Liberals," an interpretation the realization of which might be turned to account for party purposes at home, though India itself would gain the smallest profit from it.

Is China at last really going to admit the locomotive to its sacred soil and engage in unrestricted commerce with the outer world? If we may predict the future from experience of the past, considerable help is given towards the possibility of arriving at a conclusion on this very important question by Mr. Dixon's letter in the *Times*, which gives an interesting account of the temporary success of the first railway constructed in China. As the writer himself was entrusted with the carrying out of the enterprise, he ought to know more about it than anyone else in the world. This experimental line was to be constructed from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of only nine miles and a quarter. Before the experiment was made it had been argued with confidence by the opponents of railways in China that it would be impossible to buy the required land, as the tombs of the ancestors of the owners were scattered everywhere over the soil, and would be desecrated by the railway. The prospect of such desecration, it had been argued, would prevent the Chinese from selling the soil at any price, and if forcible possession were taken there would be serious riots and insurrections. This objection was satisfactorily disposed of. Land was bought from 237 different proprietors, and if a few of them were a little tender on the subject of the ashes of their fathers their scruples were overcome by an extra pound or two added to the purchase money. The natives readily worked as navvies, and the line was soon finished. Trains ran for fifteen months, and carried three-quarters of a million passengers in that time. Every day about 2,000 natives crowded into the carriages, and the trains were constantly full before the time of starting, so that many would-be travellers had to be left standing on the platforms. Thus far all went merry as a marriage bell. But at this point a treaty had to be negotiated with the Imperial Government of China. Fears were felt by patriotic and conservative Chinamen that if the country became covered with a network of railways owned by English capitalists, Great Britain might step in and claim the soil of China as her own. These fears were too strong to be overcome. The Chinese Government ordered that the railway should be extinguished, and that the Governor of the province should compensate the shareholders. The consequence was that the rails and sleepers were pulled up and shipped for Formosa; and so ended the Shanghai Railway. All this happened in the years 1876 and 1877. Since that time to the present day no railways have been constructed in China. But nevertheless progress in other directions has been giving hope of railways being eventually introduced. More than three thousand miles of telegraph have now been constructed in China, and the telegraph system is still being rapidly extended. In the neighbouring Empire of Japan railways and telegraphs have been advancing side by side.

But after all it is probable that neither the good example of neighbouring countries nor the hope of commercial advantages has been such an effective schoolmaster as fear. In the war with France it must have been painfully obvious to the Chinese how seriously the want of railways affected their power of resistance to a European enemy. China could hardly hope to contend on equal terms with a first-class European power at sea. Thus France was in the advantageous position of being able to choose her own point of attack, while China, not knowing where the point of danger would be, had to stand prepared all along her immense sea board, with no prospect of being able to rapidly concentrate her forces for the resistance of an invading army. It is well known that good communication by railways may double or treble the power of an army, and that the best means of defence against an enemy superior by sea is to have easy and rapid communication by land. This fact must have been deeply inculcated in the Chinese mind by their fears during the late war. Another fact that brought prominently forward the disadvantage of having no railways, was the threat of the French, towards the end of the war, that they would stop the rice ships that sailed along the coast of China to supply Pekin with food. To avoid this danger it was proposed that the canal communication in the interior should be restored to working order, but, when the canals were examined, it was found impossible that they should supply the place of communication by sea. The rulers of China, determined as they are to protect their capital against starvation in the event of war, will have to decide whether the alternative internal communication should be secured by restoring and improving the old canals, or by the establishment of railways. A great argument in favour of the latter course is the fact that foreign capitalists will lend money to build railways, but will hardly do so for the construction of canals. The trial railway nine years ago proved that the Chinese people were not averse to railways. If the Government has now at last, as seems to be the case, given up its antipathy to the introduction of the iron horse, it is probable that the work of construction will soon be commenced in real earnest. A leading German paper announced some time ago that the Chinese Government had actually signed a contract with a Manchester firm for the construction of a railway from Taku to Tungchow in the neighbourhood of Pekin. If there is some reason to suspect the accuracy of this piece of news, there is no doubt that the Chinese mind is very seriously considering the railway question. In the prospectus of the last Chinese loan railways were specially mentioned, and the leading mercantile firms in China are preparing plans and estimates. Various railways are being proposed and discussed, but it is probable that the first to be constructed will be a line from Tientsin to the neighbourhood of the capital, a distance of eighty miles. When the inhabitants of Pekin find that the railway brings them cheaper and more abundant food, and supplies them at a lower rate with the commodities of Europe, they will soon welcome the innovation, and bless Li Hung Chang and the party of progress. The difficulty is to get the beginning made. When once at Pekin or elsewhere the advantages of railway communication have been practically demonstrated, it is not likely that a retrograde movement will set in.

We may therefore regard it as highly probable that a network of railways will be gradually extended over the face of the populous Chinese empire. What will be the natural results of this extension upon China herself and upon foreign nations? There is no doubt that the general introduction of railways into a thickly populated empire containing some four hundred millions of inhabitants, a total in excess of the population of Europe and America together, would be an event of tremendous importance in the political and commercial history of the world. To attempt to give in detail the results of such a change as this would be an enterprise from which the boldest prophet would wisely abstain. It is, however, possible to see clearly in a general way some of the consequences that would be likely to ensue. In the first place, the Chinese statesmen who advocate change, in the hope of making the Chinese Empire stronger against external aggression and disorder within, would probably have their anticipations fully realized. The Manchurian dynasty could establish its authority more firmly and at less expense over the length and breadth of the Empire, if railways shortened the distances, and it no longer took a march of a year or two to concentrate a Chinese army on any distant frontier threatened with invasion or rebellion. The commercial results would be equally important. In the first place, directly the rails began to be laid down, an immense impulse would be given to the English iron trade, which has for some time been in a state of stagnation owing to an insufficient demand for its products. Then, as the railways were completed, the trade of the world would be very sensibly increased by the thorough opening up to commerce of a rich and populous empire. Perhaps in India we should be most interested in one of the minor results of that change in Chinese policy, which has long been impending and seems at last within measurable distance of accomplishment. The rapid development of internal and external commerce in an empire numbering 400,000,000 inhabitants would certainly necessitate a great addition, the amount of which it would be impossible to estimate, to the currency at present in circulation, and particularly to the silver currency of the world. From the very beginning a large amount of silver would be required to pay the wages of the Chinese labourers engaged in the construction of the railways. This demand for silver coinage on an immense scale would infallibly tend to raise the value of that metal, and consequently the construction of railways in China would both in itself and by its results help to prevent the depreciation of the rupee.

KASHMERE NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, SEPT. 21.

THE rain, which has not fallen here since the end of May last, has begun to fall now, and apparently will do so for some days to come. We should have been glad of a few days' rain a month or six weeks ago, for the grass requires moisture, but as the rice crop is ripening now a large quantity of rain might be very serious. As the seed was not sown till nearly three weeks later than usual this year, some anxiety is felt at the cloudy sky and the falling rain.

During the time occupied in performing the ceremonies imposed by the Brahmins in consequence of the death of the Maharaja Ranbhir Singh, at Jummoo, the Mahomedan subjects of the Kashmere State have been compelled to abstain from their business. Their great festival of the Bukri Eed has also been stopped this year, and they have been obliged to conform to Hindoo customs, one of which insists that no animal shall be killed on any pretence on such an occasion. The Mahomedans seem outwardly to have quietly acquiesced in the orders from Jummoo, but probably their hostility to the Hindoos has been considerably intensified. Not many months ago there was very nearly an outbreak between the two people, and it was only prevented by the Governor of Kashmere sending for the leading Mahomedans in Srinuggur and threatening them with very heavy fines if they did not use their influence to prevent a disturbance. Notwithstanding this, those who are responsible for the Government since the death of the late Maharaja did not hesitate to order that the Bukri Eed festival should be deprived of its one great ceremony—the sacrifice of a kid or young ram. A telegraphic message was sent to Jummoo asking for permission to hold this great festival, but it was not granted. There is no reason for this refusal, except that the rulers are Hindoos, and desire to keep their own ceremonies intact on this occasion, regardless of the feelings of the greater number of the subjects of the Kashmere State, who are Mahomedans. If this is to be looked upon as the inauguration of the rule of the successors of the late Maharaja, it indicates a vast amount of folly and shortsightedness.

The severity of the restrictions has been somewhat relaxed, but there has been a terrible amount of petty tyranny exercised by the police since the death of the Maharaja. For in compliance with Hindoo rites, work of all sort was put a stop to. An instance occurred within my knowledge showing the futility of these absurd and meaningless orders from Jummoo. A *dirzi* went to the city to purchase some thread for his day's work. On his return he was suddenly waylaid by a policeman, his clothes torn, and some copper money which he carried in his hand was forcibly taken from him. Hindoo funeral ceremonies are many, and last for some time. Thirty days after the death of his father the son performs a number of rites, of which bathing and entertaining Brahmins are the chief. During the "shrad" period a large sum of money is expended by the son in feeding Brahmins and the poor. All this is doubtless obligatory on a Hindoo, but to make Mahomedans share in the rites and suffer serious loss thereby is a foolish exercise of authority which can only engender ill-feeling. The Kashmere Mahomedan is a patient being; nevertheless there is danger that from some trivial cause a serious disturbance may one day break out in Srinuggur between Mahomedans and Hindoos, unless a more wise and moderate policy influence the Hindoo rulers.

We had a slight shock of earthquake at 10-25 p.m. on the 17th inst. Rain has fallen in small showers since, and on the highest ranges snow fell for the first time since last winter on the 19th inst. To-day rain is falling, and fresh snow may be again seen on these mountains. The air is cold, thermometer being 62° all day in the house.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held last evening of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit presiding, when the general committee presented their report of the steps that have been and are being taken to interest the electors of the United Kingdom in important Indian questions at the approaching general election. The Hon. K. T. Telang said that one of the modes in which it was thought they could best interest the people of England in the affairs of India was by issuing short and clear leaflets on important questions, after the manner of the Cobden Club, and distributing them freely among the masses of the British electors. Mr. Telang concluded his observations with a motion urging the necessity of taking earnest measures. The Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, in seconding the proposition, pointed out how vitally important it was that India, being absolutely without any representation in the British Parliament, should take particular care to see that the real friends of India, be they Liberals or Conservatives, succeeded in gaining the suffrages of the electors. Mr. Budroodeen, in common with most other speakers who addressed the meeting, brought into prominence the fact that the peculiar merit of the English people is a love of justice and fair-play, and sanguine hopes were expressed that the experiment begun by the political associations throughout the country will meet with success. The meeting cordially approved of the general address to the electors of the United Kingdom and of the idea of distributing among them leaflets and pamphlets on Indian subjects. The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji moved that Mr. John Bright, Lord Hartington, Mr. J. Slagg, Sir J. Phear, Mr. L. Ghose, Mr. D. Digby, Mr. W. S. Blunt, Mr. S. Keay, Mr. S. Laing, Captain Verney, and Mr. W. C. Plowden deserved the support of the Indian people, as being their real friends; and that the views regarding Indian questions publicly expressed by the following candidates could not be approved, and therefore they could not be accepted as representing Indian interests:—Sir Richard Temple, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. S. Ayrton, Sir Lewis Pelly, and Sir Roper Lethbridge. In seconding the motion, Mr. P. M. Mehta said the time was come when they should submit Indian questions to the keen and searching criticism of party warfare, because they could never be thoroughly sifted until that was done. The meeting confirmed the nomination of the delegates sent from the three Presidencies to acquaint English constituencies with the views and feelings of the people of India. There were over a dozen speakers in all, and the proceedings, which were very long, concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding.

NEWS FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, SEPT. 25.

THE "Circumlocution Office" has been immortalised by Dickens, and his description of it corresponds pretty accurately with the official routine as conducted at present. More than a year ago it was proposed to establish here a school for European and Eurasian children. After a deal of discussion a scheme was drawn up and submitted for orders to the local Government. The subject having been "under consideration" for more than a year, it has now been vetoed. The promoters of the scheme have therefore been compelled to avail themselves of the offer of the Roman Catholic priest who is building a school here, to provide both accommodation and teaching staff for the proposed school. It is a curious fact that in the whole of the Berars not a single school exists for the education of European children. The parents are therefore forced to send their children either to Nagpore or Bombay for the necessary tuition, and are put to unnecessary expenses thereby. Attempts have fitfully been made from time to time to open schools at Ellichpore, Buldana, and Yeotmahl, but the projects collapsed for want of support and unanimity among the residents. A school which was opened here some years ago had also to be closed for the same reason. Should the present proposal succeed, accommodation will, as stated, be provided by the Roman Catholic priest when he opens his school. His school is intended for native Christian children. It would have been better, for obvious reasons, had a separate school been opened for European children. To Mr. A. George will be due the credit of having this school established, and he deserves praise for his disinterested zeal in the cause of education. House accommodation appears to be the principal block to the establishment of a separate school, and there are no funds to erect a building for the purpose.

While on the subject of buildings I may state that nothing has as yet been done to convert the late Lunatic Asylum buildings into a civil hospital, and the latter into an office for the Sanitary Commissioner. It is obviously very inconvenient, not to say objectionable, to locate a large public office under the same roof [illegible] a hospital. It would save money and time were a separate office built for the Sanitary Commissioner, instead of frittering away resources in altering and adding to the present civil hospital. The money that would be spent for converting the Asylum into a hospital—some Rs. 20,000—could be utilised in building the Sanitary Commissioner's office, and making additions to the hospital building to meet requirements. The office of the Director of Public Instruction is also shortly to be removed here from Akola. But there is no accommodation for it. If it be proposed to build, the Sanitary Commissioner and Director could easily be located under one roof. This arrangement would also minimise expenditure. The Asylum building consists of a number of blocks, which could be rented to Government employés, as is done with the barracks at Akola. Considering the scarcity of houses, there should not be much difficulty in finding tenants for these blocks. The bungalow at present rented by the Sanitary Commissioner's office could be made over to the Volunteers for an armoury and sergeants' quarters, instead of spending money in the construction of a new building, which has been sanctioned by the military authorities. It will thus be seen that were the civil hospital allowed to remain in the present building, and a separate office built for the Sanitary Commissioner, it would not only benefit Government from a pecuniary point of view, but be pleasing to all concerned.

The local vernacular papers are clamouring against the policy of the Resident in nominating outsiders as Extra Assistant Commissioners in preference to *bona-fide* Beraris. Of the three men appointed by him, Messrs. Murray, Bowen, and Price, Mr. Murray is alone doing duty at Ellichpur; the other two are learning their work at Akola. Mr. Ganesh Shrikrishin Khaparde, a prominent member of the local bar, has just been appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner in the place of the late Mr. Bhimarao, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner. Great discontent prevails among the tehsildars and clerks of courts, who have thus been superseded by outsiders.

Mr. Cordery, I hear, intends proceeding on a year's furlough shortly, and rumour points to Mr. Leslie Saunders, our present Commissioner, as his possible successor. This rumour probably originated from the fact of Mr. Saunders having visited Hyderabad lately for the purpose of consulting the Resident on some points connected with the reorganisation of the Berar Commission. After a fortnight's stay Mr. Saunders returned the other day from Hyderabad. Should he succeed Mr. Cordery as Resident, there is every probability of our present Judicial Commissioner, Colonel Bell, acting for him. It would seem as if we are not to have Mr. Henvey back again, for Mr. Saunders has been confirmed in his present post.

The station has been witnessing a good deal of gaiety of late. The Amraoti Club gave a dance every week of the past month, and also on the occasion of Mr. Saunders' return from Hyderabad. The Volunteers also gave a dance some days ago, but owing to the sultriness of the weather it was not quite a success. The attendance was not as large as on previous occasions, but the management was very good, and the credit of there having been no hitch in the evening's programme is due to Mr. Charles Godfrey, the indefatigable president of the Volunteer Club. I am sorry to inform you that this club threatens to collapse for want of a dancing-room. Some years ago, when Colonel Bullock commanded the corps, he got up a cloth for his court-room from the Cawnpore Mills. The room has hitherto been always used for a dance, but Colonel Bullock now refuses to give it on the plea of inconvenience being caused by the removal of things from the room whenever wanted. There is no other room in the whole station suitable for this cloth, and therefore the restriction put by Colonel Bullock renders it impossible for the club to continue to exist. This is very much to be regretted, as the club was an useful institution and helped to popularize the Volunteer movement. Colonel Bullock's sympathy with the Volunteers is well known, and he would be the last person in the world to throw cold water on a scheme calculated to raise the *esprit de corps* of the men. If things were properly put to him, there is every chance of his giving the dance committee the use of the room as before.

Apropos of new apointments, I must not forget to mention that the vacant Civil Surgeoncy of Basim has been conferred on Mr. Thomas Kiddie, L.S. and A., London, of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department. Mr. George King, of the Hyderabad Contingent, was appointed to the post, but he refused it for the second time; and so it was given to Mr. Kiddle. The men of the Contingent are greatly incensed at an outsider being brought in over their heads, though two of them had been recommended. Mr. Kiddle has arrived and taken over charge from Mr. Montgomery, who will have to revert to his military duties at Bolarum.

Colonel Grant, Officiating Inspector-General of Police and Jails, has proceeded to England on one year's furlough, making over charge to Mr. Fred. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, Amraoti, pending the return of Colonel Lane, the permanent incumbent, whose leave expires in November next. Colonel Grant left yesterday morning, and the *élite* of Amraoti were at the railway station to see him off. He is a capital officer, and has won golden opinions from all during his short tenure of office.

CRICKET AT AJMERE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A MATCH was played on the 23rd instant between Ajmere and "F" Battery, 2nd Brigade R. A., which was won by the R. A. by nine wickets. Ajmere having won the toss started the batting, and put together 88, Messrs. Egerton, Blathwayt, and Jones doing the principal part by contributing 16, 32, and 14 respectively; the remainder lost their wickets for small scores, not being able to withstand the bowling of Mr. Muspratt Williams. In the second innings Messrs. Egerton and Blathwayh contributed 40 out of the total 64, Mr. Muspratt Williams again making great havoc amongst the wickets. The fielding of the Gunners was particularly good, especially in the second innings. The batting for the R. A. was good generally, which enabled them to put together a total of 138. By agreement stumps were to be drawn at 6 p.m., and it wanted but 20 minutes to the time when the Gunners went in for their second innings, requiring fifteen runs to win. The game at this point became somewhat exciting. Mr. Pottinger was quickly disposed of for 4, the total standing at 10 runs. Immediately after Sergeant-Major Bolton joined Mr. Muspratt Williams, and the first ball after this was driven by the latter for 5, which won the match with five minutes to spare.

The following are the scores and analysis of bowling:—

"F" 2 R. A.

1ST INNINGS		2ND INNINGS	
Mr Pottinger, ct Egerton b Lancaster	11	b Cornish	4
Gr Parker, ct Cornish b Acres	20		
Dr O'Callaghan, b Skelton	20		
Sergt Major Bolton, b Skelton	19	not out	0
Mr Muspratt Williams, b Acres	32	not out	11
Br Cradock, b Cornish	8		
Gr Varty, c Percy Smith b Acres	0		
Gr Crealock, b Acres	6		
Gr Outley, b Cornish	7		
Br Smithson, no out	3		
Br Wilson, b Cornish	0		
Byes	3		
Leg bes	5		
Total	138	Total	15

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr. Acres	90	balls	44	runs	4	wickets.
Mr. Cornish	52	„	26	„	3	„
Mr. Lancaster	15	„	14	„	1	„
Mr. Blathwayt	25	„	20	„	0	„
Mr. Hogan	25	„	9	„	0	„
Mr. Skelton	20	„	11	„	2	„

2ND INNINGS.

Mr. Cornish	10	„	4	„	1	„
Mr. Blathwayt	6	„	11	„	0	„

AJMERE.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr Skelton, b Williams	8	c Oaley, b Bolton	1
Mr Lancaster, b Parker	7	c Varty, b Bolton	3
Mr Cornish, b Williams	0	c B lton, b Williams	4
Mr Egerton, c Parker, b Williams	16	run out	16
Mr Blathwayt, b O Callaghan	32	not out	24
Mr Jones, b Williams	14	b Williams	2
Major Percy Smith, b Pottinger	0	b Williams	2
Mr. Acres, b Williams	0	c Williams, b Bolton	5
Mr. Stratton, b Williams	3	run out	0
Mr. Jocelyn, not out	1	b Williams	3
Mr Hoghan, run out	4	b Williams	1
Leg-bye, 1; wides 2	3	L b, 2; w 1	3
Total	88	Total	64

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1ST INNINGS.

Dr. O Callaghan	30	balls	14	runs	1	wicket.
Mr. Williams	55	„	37	„	6	„
„ Pottinger	45	„	12	„	1	„
Gr. Parker	20	„	18	„	1	„
Dr. O Callaghan	10	„	14	„	0	„

2ND INNINGS.

Mr. Williams	61	„	20	„	5	„
Sgt. Maj. Bolton	45	„	26	„	3	„

DANGEROUS QUARRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the dangerous condition of the quarries abutting on the Chinchpoogly Hill-road. If a horse were to shy coming down the hill, he would go right into the pit, fifty feet deep, with carriage and all. It is high time that the owners of these quarries be compelled to build a strong parapet wall to obviate most frightful accidents. What is the Corporator for Parell ward doing? He must be up betimes; otherwise at the next election, he will fail to secure the votes of the residents of

CHINCHPOOGLY.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The grievances of officials in the service of Government have so frequently been brought before the public that the subject, I fear, has by this time become nauseous to not a few. On the other hand, if we come to consider for a moment the vast numbers of men in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of Government, all of whom have, more or less, their grievances, real or imaginary, you will admit that the airing of these complaints in the papers is a salutary way of bringing to notice faults which either exist or are honestly believed to exist. I say that it is preferable, as it is more profitable, to call the attention of the Government to the existence of an evil or injustice by means of the press, than to forward a formal complaint. There can be little doubt that the Uncovenanted Civil Service deserves much more consideration than it receives. I would in support of this beg to refer to the petitions which were forwarded to the Government of India by numbers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service men now more than a year ago, and request you to observe that to that appeal no reply has yet been received. At least I have myself received none; nor am I aware of any others having been noticed. Considering the importance of those appeals, both from the position of the appellants and the interests involved, it is needless to say anything more than that the services or departments forwarding these petitions had a right to expect more consideration, and at any rate some sort of a reply. So far as I am aware the service, with the exception of the Bombay District Police Force, has remained exactly the same as before, and that department has not had its more pressing wants attended to, for though only a limited number of Staff Corps officers may be appointed—a truly valuable concession—yet the pensions, retiring allowances, and leave and furlough rules remain in *statu quo*!

I trust I may not be considered as laying the blame unfairly on the Civil Service. Members of that service have cordially sympathised with me in talking over this subject, and have even gone so far as to try and obtain what little redress they could, though antagonistic in a certain degree to their own personal interests. Nevertheless there are other civilians who regard the Uncovenanted Civil Service as only existing on sufferance, and occupying certain appointments because the Civil Service have no need of them. Under ordinary circumstances one could afford to ignore these persons, were it not for the harm that they do. Many of them forget that numbers of Uncovenanted Civil Service men are their equals, may be, in more respects than one. They forget that wisdom was not served out equally by the Creator to all men. They forget that these very men have probably been at the same schools as themselves, the same universities, and moved in equally respectable social centres in the old country. The failure to pass an examination within a very short period is put down against the wretched candidate as an offence not to be overlooked for the rest of his future service. And what is the result? Nothing more or less than the passing on of a petition without a word or comment, when a little kindliness of thought might have been the means of making life in the East pleasanter for the less fortunate one, work for his Government easier to bear, and home more comfortable for loved ones separated from him either by the exigencies of a growing family or sickness, mayhap, contracted by a lengthened residence in the jungles. Considering that it is not a question of whether the Civil Service man shall exist or not, or whether he or the Uncovenanted Civil Service man shall occupy a certain appointment, I cannot but think that, as Indian civilians occupy all the highest administrative and patronage-holding appointments in India, far more might be done by them for men to whom many of them are bound by family relationship, if not by any other ties. Lest I be misunderstood let me explain that I do not mean that relationship should influence him alone; my contention is, that the very fact of their relationship should exert a more kindly influence towards the service, if a true appreciation of justice did not do so. How frequently do we see men in the Uncovenanted Service passed over by those in the Civil Service, as well as by those in the Staff Corps? Will any one tell me that because A. has served ten years as a soldier, he is fitter for promotion in the third grade of the police than B., who has served nine years in that department with the approbation of his seniors? And yet I can vouch for the truth of this statement. Can anybody deny that this is not monstrously unfair to one, if not to others below him, or that it is not a single instance of such a procedure, out of many more? To put it more directly, is it not a fact that supersessions are constantly occurring in every department of the Uncovenanted Civil Service really through the fact of one being a Staff Corps officer or a civilian, and the other an uncovenanted unfortunate? And is not the reason for this, oftener than not, that the interests of the one are considered paramount over those of the other?

It is a matter for deep regret, I consider, that there should exist such antagonistic feelings in the minds of those civilians from whose training, experience, and rank one might reasonably expect more liberal or larger views. I believe that one remedy might alter matters to the satisfaction of all parties, viz., the retaining of a fixed number of appointments for civilians and uncovenanted officers. Let the former have the highest administrative appointments by all means. They deserve them from the fact of having incurred the cost, and passed the test, of an extremely stiff examination; and been afterwards trained to fill high administrative appointments—a training which an Uncovenanted Civil Service man has not undergone. But as the services of uncovenanted men are retained by Government, let them not be liable to disappointments every now and then simply because a more lucrative post does not happen to be vacant at that time for the civilian to occupy. To my mind the matter seems so clear that it would appear impossible, were it not a fact, that there should be any difficulty in effecting the arrangement I suggest. The very fact of certain appointments being constantly filled by uncovenanted officers proves that Government do not consider that class of servants unfit for it, or incapable of carrying out its duties; but nevertheless it is indisputable that when it is a question between a civilian and an Uncovenanted Civil Service man, the answer is almost invariably to the detriment of the latter, even if he be years senior to the former, and equally capable. I would suggest one or two means by which Uncovenanted Civil Service men might regulate their "walk in life." But in doing so I would earnestly crave two things: first, that civilians will bear with me charitably in what I have said, and believe that though comparisons are odious, yet they can be made very much less so at times, if looked at in a proper way; and secondly, that in penning these remarks I have only done so in the hope that some Uncovenanted Civilian may be induced to take the subject up, so as to do more justice to it than I can. In the petitions presented to Government, already referred to, I think we have made a great mistake in one particular. That is, we have claimed the same advantages for the whole Uncovenanted Civil Service, embracing as it does clerks and servants of Government in positions which could be adequately and perhaps better filled by natives than by the Europeans now holding them—Huzur Deputies, for instance. We should confine our claims to the departments which Government have themselves acknowledged should be filled by Europeans; and which, as experience has shown, more especially so with regard to the Sind Commission and Bombay Police (District) at any rate, cannot be held so advantageously by Eurasians and natives. Departments not recruited from home should not be included in our claims. They have their own agreements, and dissimilar interests to ours. As the draft memorandum now stands, there is only one answer to be expected, I very much fear—which is that the rules were made for natives, and if we choose to accept appointments which could be filled by natives we must at the same time accept the consequences. We should also ask Government to put us under the same leave and furlough rules. At present there are "hard cases" which, if properly put to Government, would undoubtedly be righted—of men who joined the same service perhaps a month later than others, who are unable to take leave until ten years' full service, while the others may go after eight years only. The hardship of this rule, especially in climates like Sind, will be fully appreciated. A vigorous movement should be made against constant supersessions. They not only engender harsh feelings from which arise many ills which would not otherwise have sprung up, but tend to depreciate the service, and by so doing to lower the officers in the estimation of those to whom they ought to be examples, rather than beings unworthy of consideration. Anyone of experience and knowledge of the way natives look at such matters will understand my meaning. To look at it from another point of view. Men constantly liable to supersession become, from the very uncertainty they suffer, irritable, and not only unfit, but unable, to cheerfully carry on their duties, both towards Government and the people whose interest they are set over to watch. They should be able to place implicit confidence in the powers that be. Finally, I would implore moderation in language and discontinuance of violent attacks on the Civil Service. Nothing is to be gained by such behaviour, and I do not think there is much reason for it. On the other hand, as they do not sit down systematically to quench us, let us adopt a courteous behaviour towards them, believing that we shall gain much more by this means than by letting angry passions rise.

U. C. S.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 28.—The barometer has risen slightly again, except in some Madras stations and Akyab, where it has fallen slightly. The pressure is highest in Burma, South-East Bengal, and Assam; it is very uniform elsewhere. There is partial cloud over Bengal, but fine and clear weather prevails in North-Western and Central India. The winds are light and variable in Northern India. Except in Assam and Arakan, where they are easterly, general local depressions exist. The temperature changes are small and unimportant. Easterly or north-easterly winds prevail in the larger part of the peninsula. Rain to-day:—Sibsagar, 3½ inches; Sholapore, 2 inches: Secunderabad and Merca, 1 inch. Previously—Sibsagar, Seoni, and Wellington, 1½ inch; Moulmein 1 inch.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 25th Sept.:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpore	18	96	Nassick	20	13
Sohagpore	38	8	Deolali	25	71
Rawari	16	87	Ghoti	74	75
Nimbora	14	29	Nargaon	16	21
Bhadli	17	45	Warrangaon	14	96
Jalgaon	17	56	Hudgi	19	4
Sirsoli	18	89	Mohol	14	66
Mhasawad	17	72	Madha	15	41
Maheji	18	37	Barsi-road	14	90
Pachora	16	94	Keim	15	25
Kasgaon	23	50	Jehur	16	48
Naidongri	18	97	Pomalwari	16	29
Challisgaon	17	18	Deksal	15	9
Nandgaon	16	29	Lanowli	143	74
Manmad	13	14	Dhond	14	34
Lasalgaon	18	89	Talegaon	26	45
Kherwadi	21	7			

on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

NUMEROUS LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Collector of Cuttack to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal on tour:—"Cyclone did but little mischief as far as is yet known. The cyclone was strongest in the extreme south, but not very strong, and no lives were lost and no houses destroyed till south of Laroh Thanah. The sea wave was stopped by the coast canal. It has got beyond a few places only. It drowned hundreds of cattle, but the loss of crops is trifling. No Government help seems needed. Chandbally is not much hurt, nor Bhudruck, but the floods are heavy elsewhere."

A serious loss of lives is reported from False Point. The storm burst with unprecedented fury at Hookeytoollah. The Port Officer, Captain Douglas, his wife and three children, his assistant, Mr. Minos, Mr. Walker, the agent to Messrs. Bullock Brothers, and about a dozen customs and preventive officers were swept away. The captain of the Tewkesbury, who had gone ashore on business with a boat's crew of six men, shared the same fate. The light-house escaped without any injury.

THE GAEKWAR AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

The Gaekwar this afternoon distributed the prizes at the Poona High School for native girls, opened a year ago by the native community, Sir James Fergusson presiding on that occasion. The Hon. J. B. Peile, the Hon. M. Melvill, Mr. Lee-Warner, Principal Wordsworth, Mr. Kirkham, and numerous ladies and gentlemen, European and native, were present.

Mr. Lee-Warner, in addressing the assembly, said that the Government had liberally and cordially responded to the interest taken by the native community in establishing this institution, for the movement claimed sympathy, as it was deep-rooted in the permanent wants of society, and supported by the strongest of moral and social forces.

His Highness made a remarkable speech which may be regarded as a manifesto in favour of striking off from the women of India the bonds of ignorance, and the social trammels which are a consequence of those bonds. He said.—The design of this institution has my entire sympathy. India is passing through a great transition. Through the adoption of Western modes of thought, every step now taken is of immense importance. Every step in the right direction, and every mistake, will produce far-reaching consequences in the most distant future. I hold it of vital importance that the whole body of the people should co-operate in the onward movement now taking place. Viewing with pleasure the measures adopted to impart instruction to the great masses, and to the classes which at the outset did not see the necessity of acquiring modern education, it is with the greater pleasure that I take note of every extension of female education. No one now contests the value of rudimentary vernacular instruction to girls. Even in Native States are numerous girls' schools, though many more are wanted. It is because our women have been unduly left behind, while some at least of our men press forward, that the revolution which is occurring in our midst is uneven and unsatisfactory. Too many men study simply to fit themselves for success in official life, neglecting all that does not further their business. If our women were trained, and their intelligence and imagination directed to art and poetry, the minds of our men would expand likewise. The social reforms which are needful are retarded by the ignorant conservatism of our mothers and daughters. By denying them the benefits of Western education we are running the danger of producing a change in India which by its narrowness and hard selfishness will do more harm than good. Let us therefore approve all steps that are taken to cultivate the minds of our women, and without fear see them acquire as much knowledge of a suitable kind as our men strive to attain for themselves. As all the useful knowledge of the present day comes from the West, and owing to the poverty of our vernacular literature comes to us through the medium of English, let ladies of the upper ranks, at any rate, acquire a knowledge of English. I would gladly see in our own languages thoughts such as at present are to be found only in English. But let not the minds of our men be active abroad and stagnant at home. Through the abundance of our sympathy in our helpmates, as our public life is changing, let our family life change with it for the better. I do not fear the necessity we shall be under of extending a greater measure of liberty to our women as their mental powers develop.

The Gaekwar pronounced this remarkable speech with great earnestness, and elicited from the large audience, native as well as European, hearty applause.

The Hon. Mr. Ranade in forcible language expressed the hope that in a few years the native ladies of Poona would themselves take over the management of this institution. It was useless to claim from Government the development of privileges and pow[illegible] they failed to develop the intelligence [illegible] country. There could be no intellectual progr[illegible] while the women, constituting half the bodies and three-fourths of the souls of the population, were uneducated.

THE ALLEGED FRANCO-BURMESE TREATY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 29.

The *Rangoon Gazette* hopes the Government will not allow themselves to be boodwinked by the French assurance that no treaty with Burma exists now. All that has been asserted here is that a Burmese Embassy has been sent to France with a commercial treaty purporting to be signed by the King's Ministers, ready for acceptance by the French Government. This document exists. It was written at the instigation of the French Consuls at Mandalay and Rangoon, working upon the greed of the Burmese Ministers and their known dislike of the English. The present demand for 23 lakhs against the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, if not instigated by foreigners at Mandalay, is encouraged by the French Consul's offer to lease the Corporation forests for a French syndicate.

THE [illegible] OF EXERCISE.

([illegible]SPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

[illegible]ise will consist [illegible] regiments of [illegible] and sixteen [illegible]enty-two of [illegible] regiments [illegible]ies, with [illegible]nders, [illegible]

THE GILGIT MISS[illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

Letters received from the Gilgit Mission, dated the 2nd September, report all well, and the natives friendly.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Mr. Cordery is here.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

The Bombay Exhibition scheme is declining in favour both with the official and commercial public, as it is considered that there is no expectation of making it pay.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

The first four races to-day were walks-over.

TRADESMAN'S PURSE.

Sultan	1
Easton	2
Galopin	3

Won by four lengths. Time—1m. 52s.

GAEKWAR'S CUP.

Monkey	1
Bantam	2
General	3

Won by half a length. Time—1m. 9s.

DECCAN HANDICAP.

Confederacy	1
Goldfinder	2
Ardaban	3

Won easily. Time for the whole distance—3m. 10s.; R. C., 2m. 53s.

VALUATION STAKES.

Little Wonder	1
Cruiser	2
Royal Chief	3

The winner romped in. Time—2m. 25s. The attendance was good, though rain threatened in the afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 28.

The Porte desiring to resume negotiations with Sir H. Drummond Wolff, his departure for Egypt has been postponed.

THE RISING IN ALBANIA.

Latest advices from the seat of the insurrection in Albania state that the insurgents have defeated and surrounded the Turkish force sent to quell the rising.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, SEPT. 28.

Prince Alexander is taking active steps to maintain peace on the Macedonian frontier.

MOVEMENTS OF M. GIERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 28.

M. de Giers has been summoned by the Czar to Copenhagen and is now on his way thither. After seeing His Imperial Majesty he will confer with Prince Bismarck.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here on the evening of the 26th inst.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nerbudda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 26th inst.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 29.

French mail-steamer Yangtse, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a higher tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ „		74¾
3 „	Consols for account	99¾
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101¾
4½ „	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		47¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 28.

10 p.m.	82·1

TUESDAY, Sept. 29.

6 a.m.	83·0
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	88·2

THE Hon. Mr. R. C. Oldfield, of the North-West High Court, who is now on leave in England, had placed his resignation in the hands of the Secretary of State.

SIR JAMES CAIRD is expected to come forward as a Liberal candidate for Kircudbrightshire, and it is believed that his return would not be opposed by the Conservatives.

Truth severely rebukes the Liberals of the Tiverton Division for having chosen as their candidate "one Mr. Ghose, an Indian barrister, of whom not one elector in a thousand has ever heard, and who has as much chance in a rural constituency as he would have in the City of London."

A CALCUTTA correspondent of the London *Guardian* pays a tribute to the industry and devotion of the English clergy of the former city which a Calcutta paper says is in no way overcharged, since the chaplains at the principal stations in India know very little leisure, and work at least as hard as their lay brethren. "I have been much struck," the writer says, "since my arrival in India, with the amount of work done by the English clergy. I think I shall be right in saying that almost every chaplain in this city is in charge of a church and parish which at home would be officered by a vicar and (at least) two assistant-clergy. I wish to bear this testimony because I heard only recently of a community of Sisters in England who tried to prevent a nurse from coming out with a chaplain's wife, because (so said they) the Indian chaplains are neither good churchmen nor good workers. I confess that I could hardly believe that such advice had been given. Let me give you, to illustrate my assertion, the work done by a chaplain single-handed on Easter-day last. Morning-prayer and sermon in the gaol at 6-30 a.m. (this includes playing the harmonium and leading the singing, as prisoners, as a rule, are not very musical); 8 a.m., celebration with thirty-five communicants; 10-30 a.m., morning prayer, celebration, and sermon—forty-six communicants; 6-30, evensong and sermon—these last three services in the church of the parish. Four whole services with three sermons, and the thermometer at 90° in the shade, is not a bad day's work for one man, and this is but a specimen of what is done all over India—at least I can speak for the metropolitan diocese."

A SERVICE paper makes the following complaint about the newly issued *Gazette* honours:—"The Royal Marines, the ever-ready, loyal and true, always at the front, always complimented in the highest terms—so far as words go—are again amongst those whom the officials who bale out honours and rewards very carefully remember to forget. Although they held Suakim and the positions in the Eastern Soudan for more than twelve months before the advent of the Guards and the specially selected corps (and ice-chests); repulsed all the night attacks and the harassing interruptions to the convoys, patiently endured all the privations and fearful summer heat of the desert, short of provisions and water, and took a most conspicuous part in all the fighting, yet, when the long-expected *Gazette* came out, they were only 'conspicuous by their absence.'"

THE Germans take an unfavourable view of the isolated forts and entrenched camps with which the French have replaced their old line of fortresses along the eastern frontier, from Strasburg to Metz, forming the first line of defence almost on the frontier, and also of the defences in Champagne, which constitute the second line. The French have constructed a great many small forts, or what they call *forts d'arrêt*, commanding certain roads and railways; but, on the other hand, the Germans have constructed guns and mortars of the necessary calibre to deal with these forts. A great many French officers are opposed to all this fortification for several reasons, and among others because it will tend to destroy the *élan* of the French soldier. The Germans say that this new Chinese wall presents more dangers for the troops making use of it than for the enemy, for strategical and other reasons.

THE recent changes in the Royal family, says *Truth*, must at least have proved highly profitable to the lawyers concerned. Last year the Queen made a fresh settlement of her private property after the Duke of Albany's death, and now I hear that entirely new testamentary arrangements have been made by Her Majesty. The amount of the Queen's private property is unknown; but I am told that, including the Prince Consort's fortune and Mr. Nield's, it exceeds four millions, and, besides these, there are the estates in Aberdeenshire, which extend to 33,000 acres; the Claremont property, which Her Majesty purchased from the country three years ago at a very inadequate price; and the Osborne estate, which has enormously increased in value; to say nothing of property at Baden-Baden and at Coburg. It is probable that the bulk of the Isle of Wight property will be left by the Queen to the Duke of Connaught; and Balmoral and most of the Scotch property to Princess Beatrice, who also will probably get Claremont. They will be Her Majesty's principal heirs, and a very handsome provision has been made for the children of the Duchess of Albany, and for the families of Princess Christian and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

AN extraordinary story, originally circulated by a Siberian paper, has obtained currency in England about a colony of English gold-diggers who are working gold-mines on Chinese territory south of the Amour. The Siberian paper describes these men as Australian and Californian diggers, asserts that they have set up a Republic and defied the Chinese Government, and hints that they will require to be watched by Russia, as they may disorganise Siberian society. The story seems a wild one. It is quite possible that English or American explorers have found gold on the Amour, that they are employing large numbers of Chinese, and that they have quarrelled with the neighbouring Mandarins; but no large number of Englishmen can be concerned in the enterprise. England would have heard of them in a hundred ways. They would want letters, and bitter beer, and Sunday services, and protection from the Foreign Office, and every other British luxury, and would be remitting the proceeds of their diggings. The mode of taxation suggests that the population is mainly Chinese, for the revenue is derived from a tax "on public amusements," that is clearly on the gambling-houses, which the Chinese set up wherever they are.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives an amusing account of the way in which news is manufactured in Paris. He says:—"When the news is foreign and of international importance the sensational journals publish long columns, dated from all the capitals of the world, and bearing the latest possible dates. Despatches of the kind referred to are the cheapest and most convenient things possible. One of the editorial staff can supply all that is required, and he can do it without leaving his desk. He secures some well-informed English and German newspapers, which appear in the morning and reach Paris in the evening. He adds to these a good atlas, and what more he requires he finds within himself—a due amount of self-confidence and a powerful imagination. He mixes the materials supplied from these sources, and manufactures despatches which are startling in proportion to the rapidity with which they are thrown out. Thus on one occasion it was the death of Gordon that was announced, six months before it happened; and when the fatal news did come the editor wrote triumphantly:—"General Gordon has been massacred. Our readers will do us the justice to remember that we were the first to announce the death of this brave soldier."

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been notified to the Army in a General Order that, until further notice, all officers with not less than five years' commissioned army service, and who have passed the examination for promotion to the rank of captain, will be eligible for appointment as deputy assistant commissary-generals of ordnance, provided they are recommended by their commanding officers, can produce a military medical certificate for general service, with the certificate for proficiency in riding, and that their names are included in the list prescribed by section 9 of the Queen's Regulations.

SIR CHARLES GOUGH will, the *Pioneer* understands, be brought on the Divisional Staff of Bengal when Sir Herbert Macpherson resigns his command, and will be posted to Allahabad, General Macfarlane going to Umballa. The same paper says that Sir Charles MacGregor's visit to Peshin terminates at the end of the present month, when Major Nicholson goes to Kurrachee, while Sir Charles returns to Simla temporarily, before taking up the Frontier Force command, to report on the proposed entrenched position in Peshin.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS is to be "commanded" to Balmoral very shortly after his arrival in England. His visit to Her Majesty will not exceed forty-eight hours.

QUESTIONS FOR HINDU REFORMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has become, of late, a general complaint—amongst the reformers especially—that early marriage amongst the Hindus should be put a stop to.

As I have a daughter to wed, I wish to put some questions to those who hunt after reforms—

1st—At what age should I marry her? 2nd—If I give her in marriage at her 13th year, will that marriage be legal? 3rd—Can my daughter be justified if she declares her unwillingness to cohabit with her husband, as he (the husband) was not of her own choosing, as in the case Dhakjee *vs.* Rukmibai? 4th—Will it not be better to introduce the system of courtship amongst us, just as it is amongst the Europeans?

Bombay, Sept. 29. SUDERSHAN.

BHUNGHEES IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a fact beyond doubt that natives of India, and especially the Parsees, have a great aversion to Bhungees. Not only are they not allowed to sit side by side, but they are excluded from general intercourse with them, so much so that Parsees cannot use a thing if touched by them, it being prohibited by their religion.

This is well known to the railway authorities, still it is to be regretted that they do not make some arrangements for the segregation of these objectionable persons in their trains.

Cannot the agents of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways inquire into the circumstances and reserve a carriage for the use of Bhunghees, and mark it, as has been done for smokers, thereby conferring a great favour on the native public? Of course, this means some loss to them, as we cannot expect Bhunghees in large numbers; but I hope the companies will not mind it, seeing that they are always anxious to give facilities to travellers in every respect.—Yours, &c.,

E. P. GOLVALA.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to a report which appears in your issue of yesterday's date, of a meeting of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, held on Saturday, the 26th inst., at which the directors' report was received and adopted. The latter report contains certain statements injurious to our clients, Messrs. Hetherington and Co., of Manchester, and as publicity has been given to them, we trust you will also publish the correction which we are instructed to make.

The statements in question are, "But the machinery is, as the board are advised, not up to the standard stipulated for in the contract, and the directors have, under legal advice, instituted a suit against the vendors, to recover damages for the breach of the contract."

This sentence conveys a partial and incorrect view of the facts. The company raised certain disputes with regard to the machinery supplied by our clients, and declined to pay the balance of the purchase money due to them. Our clients maintaining that the disputes were unfounded, filed a suit on the 20th of May last against the company for the recovery of upwards of Rs. 24,000 remaining unpaid. After this suit was filed the company filed a cross-suit against our clients on the 23rd July for alleged breach of contract, alleging, what our clients deny, that some of the machinery is not in accordance with the order. Both these suits are now pending, and we therefore refrain from referring to facts which our clients are in a position to prove; but our clients are anxious to let it be known that they by no means admit that the machinery is not up to the standard stipulated for, or that they have committed any breach of their contract.—Yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON, BAISHANKER, AND DINSHA.

Sept. 29.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to enclose you a copy of the scheme on which the "Edinburgh University Union" was lately started. There are upwards of 150 students from India studying at the University now, out of which 30 or thereabouts are pure natives, and the rest Anglo-Indians. I am requested by the representative council to make an effort to collect subscriptions from natives of India and Anglo-Indians. Sir, I think it but fair that my countrymen and Anglo-Indians should be asked to contribute their mite to the support of a scheme which will confer incalculable benefit on the Indian students. Up to June last the amount collected in Scotland was £2,000; up to date it is upwards of £3,000. As special arrangements are made by the Union for receiving the newer arrivals from India, providing them with lodgings and looking generally after their comforts, &c., I hope the Anglo-Indians and natives of India will subscribe handsomely, and not allow it to be said of the class denominated generally as the "Indian students" that they enjoy the benefit of the Union without their friends and countrymen paying for it. Gentlemen subscribing will please send their cheques to the Bank of Bombay, drawn on behalf of the Edinburgh University Union.

I shall feel much obliged by your publishing this, with the scheme and list of subscribers herewith enclosed, in your next issue—I am, &c.

N. A. MOOS.

THE following is the scheme referred to above:—

The students of the University of Edinburgh have long suffered from the want of opportunities and accommodation for that intercourse, intellectual and social, which plays so conspicuous and beneficial a part in the undergraduate life of the Universities of other countries. All acknowledge that the total absence of provision for academic life outside the lecture and examination rooms is a serious defect in the Scottish University system, depriving the students of much of the good and of the happiness which they should derive from their College course.

The University buildings, now so splendidly adapted for the stricter purposes of education, contain not a single room where the students can meet and converse and become known to one another. Nor is there any proper provision for the accommodation of such special students' societies as at present exist; and these consequently labour under great disadvantages in carrying on their important work. It seems hardly creditable that the associated societies of a University, whose annual matriculation numbers considerably over three thousand, should be compelled to hold their meetings and debates in a room incapable of accommodating more than fifty persons, and that, such as it is, is at their disposal in the evenings only; while other societies have no meeting place within the University except by the specially extended courtesy of the Senatus Academicus. The accommodation of the University buildings being thus no more than adequate for the direct educational purposes of the University, it is clear that for those other functions of student life, which are of no inconsiderable educational and moral value, accommodation must be provided outside of the College walls.

At a general meeting, held on the 8th March, 1884, the students of the University unanimously approved of a proposal to establish an Edinburgh University Union, and intrusted the execution of scheme, including the raising of the necessary funds, to their Representative Council.

Accordingly, the Students' Representative Council invited a number of noblemen and gentlemen to be a general committee to aid them in their undertaking; and at a meeting of this committee, held on 2nd June, under the presidency of the Chancellor of the University, fifteen of their number were elected to form an Acting Committee together with the members of the Executive of the Students' Representative Council.

It is proposed that the Union should be open to matriculated students, graduates, and other members of the University on payment of a small subscription; that the building should be situated conveniently near to the University; and that it should contain a large hall for debates and general meetings of the students rooms for the various existing societies to meet in, reading and writing rooms for use during the day and evening, a luncheon-room and a fully-equipped gymnasium. The cost of building and furnishing including purchase of site, is estimated at not less than £15,000.

Assured of the incalculable benefit this scheme will confer on the University by enriching the life of its students—socially, intellectually, and morally—the Students' Representative Council, and the general committee which supports it, earnestly appeal for aid to all past and present *alumni*, and all other well-wishers of the University.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Inchborva, in the Prince's Dock, Wednesday, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Abkari Commission, 12 noon.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 9th N. I., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.
Students' Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee; and Valetta (s), Sydney.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—California (s), for Marseilles; and Pandora (s), Hongkong.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played at the Apollo-bunder (weather permitting) by the band of the 9th Regt. Bo. I. this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Afghan National Song	Arranged by C. Jullien.	
Overture	Sommernachtstraum	Suppé.
Selection	Polluto	Donizetti.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Quadrille	Amusement	Zikoff.
Galop	Akrobaten	Zikoff.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ancona entered the dock on Monday; the s.s. Thibet and the I. G. S. Tenasserim entered, and the s.s. Thames left, yesterday.

TRESPASS.—Beechoo Abdool Gunny was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with trespassing on the premises of the railway goods station at Grant-road. He admitted the complaint, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Chamboria Rudha, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a diamond ring and a purse, of the value of Rs. 101, he property of his master. He pleaded guilty to he charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Cheema, a woman living at Chinchpoogly-road, reported to the police on Monday that on the night previous her hut was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 830 stolen therefrom. On Monday morning two boxes, which had contained the property, were found broken open in a field near by her house.

THE VERAR LOCAL TRAIN.—Yesterday afternoon a number of residents at Bassein and Salsette, travellers by the Virar locals, waited upon the Agent and Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in connection with the running of the trains. They represented the inconveniences resulting from the present arrangement, and urged upon the authorities the great desirability of allowing the down Virar train to start a little earlier, and the up Virar train later by 30 minutes. The railway authorities promised to give due attention to their grievances when the next time-table was issued.

ASSAULT.—Mr. R. Wood, inspector of machinery in the Dock-yard, appeared yesterday before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by his office sepoy, named Annajee Badoojee. Mr. Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Wood admitted the assault, but pleaded provocation. It appears that on the evening of the 10th inst. Mr. Wood asked the complainant about certain books he had placed on his table, and that not receiving a satisfactory answer he took hold of him by the neck and gave him several blows on the face with his clenched fist. Defendant also beat the man with a walking-stick. No evidence was called to support the plea of provocation. His worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was not the slightest justification for the assault, and fined defendant Rs. 10.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT MONEY TRANSACTION.

AT the Small Cause Court on Monday, before Mr. W. E. Hart, chief judge, Veerjee Hunsraj and another, merchants, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 600 from Moteeram Bhooderdas, a native doctor, being the amount of a promissory note alleged to have been passed by him in their favour on the 16th July last. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Ardaseer Bezonjee for the defendant. Mr. Ardaseer denied the consideration for the note, and stated that the note was obtained by fraud. The plaintiffs and one Jumnadas, the brother of the defendant, were at one time partners, and a few days before the note was executed the partnership was dissolved, when the plaintiffs confined Jumnadas in their warehouse at Grain-bunder for two or three days, and obtained from him two other promissory notes, one for Rs. 1,060 and the other for Rs. 300. While Jumnadas was in their custody the plaintiffs sent for the defendant and asked him if he would get his brother released from confinement by passing the note now sued upon. The defendant passed the note without writing any date, and immediately brought the fact to the notice of Sir Frank Souter and the local magistrates. The defendant said he had no interest whatever in the partnership firm. His honour, on the evidence, disbelieved this story, considering that it had been ingeniously manufactured to avoid a just liability. The complaint to the police had evidently been made long after the note was signed. A decree was given for the full amount.

A CONTRACTOR'S DISPUTED CLAIM.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. N. Spencer, second judge, Soobhana Suddoo sued Hajee Ally Jan Mahomed for Rs. 258, on account of work done in December and January last in bringing 1,645 cart-loads of stone from Worlee and Mahim for reclaiming the Mahim foreshore, the contract for which the defendant had obtained from the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Ardaseer Bezonjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee for the defendant. Mr. Nusserwanjee denied that there was any engagement, and that any work had been done for his client by the plaintiff. If the plaintiff did any portion of the work, it must have been under the defendant's contract with a man named Sewajee Suntoojee, who had been paid. The plaintiff swore that he had worked for the defendant, explaining that his claim for compensation was swollen by incorporation in it of the amount due to another sub-contractor named Buldeo, who had authorised him to sue. Plaintiff produced his books in support of his case. From an examination of these, and from the evidence, the judge held that there was no direct agreement between the plaintiff and defendant, and that the work performed by the plaintiff was included in that of the principal contractor. The defendant was therefore not responsible for compensation to the plaintiff. The suit was therefore dismissed.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SINCE the entries closed on the 12th inst., the Rifle Brigade have unfortunately had to scratch, and the number of teams has been reduced to five. The following are the names of the teams:—

POONA STATION.

Capt. Law.
Hon. A. Hardinge.
Mr. Phayre.
Mr. Tisdall.

HYDERABAD CAVALRY, 3RD AND 4TH REGTS.

Capt. Goodson Adye.
Mr. Meade.
Mr. McSwiney.
Jemr. Myrab Ali Khan.

POONA HORSE.

Dr. Stewart.
Mr. Ducat.
Mr. Forbes.
Mr. Thomas.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, KIRKEE GYMKHANA.

Capt. Lloyd.
Mr. Hanwell.
Mr. Clarke.
Sergt.-Major Wark.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. Arthur.
Mr. Barton.
Mr. Gray.
Mr. Savile.

The first match will be played on Monday next. The ties will be drawn, we understand, during the week, and it has been arranged that the winners of the match on Monday will play the team who draws the bye on Wednesday, and the final will be played off on Saturday, the 10th, between the winners of Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday other matches will be arranged.

THE ABKARI COMMISSION.

THE toddy-sellers of Surat, have submitted the following petition to His Excellency the Governor in Council:—

Most Respectfully Sheweth.—Your petitioners having been given to understand that a Commission for the purpose of inquiring into the severity of the Abkari Act, has been appointed by your Lordship's Government, they venture to submit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, a statement of their grievances in the humble hope, that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to refer the same for investigation to the Commission. That your petitioners are a class of cultivators, *i.e.*, Vazifdars and persons holding Khata lands from Government by right of occupancy, who, in order to render such lands profitable to themselves, have planted a considerable number of toddy trees thereon in the hope, that they would eventually yield them a sufficient income whereby to maintain themselves and their poor families. The severity of the Abkari Act has been notorious, and since your Lordship in Council has been graciously pleased to nominate a Commission for the purpose of investigating the hardships to which those coming under its operation are subjected, your petitioners pray that your Lordship in Council will see fit to transmit this representation for the favourable consideration of the said Commission. The Land Revenue Assessment, the Local Funds Assessment, and a multiplicity of taxes on one solitary trade must convince your Lordship in Council that your petitioners have a serious grievance to complain of and a just claim on your Lordship's commiseration. They look upon the British Government as their *Ma bab* and feel confident that, now that your Lordship has been pleased to cast your merciful eyes on the victims of the Abkari Laws in this Presidency, they will be accorded an equitable relief from the hardships under which they have been labouring for years unheard and in so doing your Lordship will be pleased to direct;

(*a*). That the duty now levied on toddy trees be reduced in propotion to the yielding capacity of the tree.

(*b*). That the *bethak* fee of Rs. 20 on every 25 trees which has been imposed in addition to the above duty be abolished.

(*c*). That the ruinous system of sale by competition, or tender, introduced for the first time during the current year be cancelled, and that the original system of leasing the *bethaks* on payment of a fee of Rs. 30 per License be reverted to.

(*d*). That the arbitrary restriction whereby your petitioners are tied down to a rate of one pie per drachm be cancelled;

and

(*e*.) Finally that the other conditions of their License in regard to which your petitioners have humbly submitted their objections above for consideration be modified.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

THE Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, the Harbour Chaplain, has issued the following report for the past half-year:—

The Mission in connection with S. Nicholas' Church, Prince's Dock, of which I have now had the charge over a year is progressing favourably, and I hope in the next year under God's help to report still further improvement. The Church, a stone building, seated for about 150 people, has been consecrated to the service of God. The congregation averages from fifty to sixty, and increases as the Church becomes better known. There is morning and evening service on Sundays, and a choir practice and Bible class on Fridays at 7 p.m. Services has likewise been held afloat every Sunday at the Church hulk and also on board of vessels. Over 500 vessels have during the last six months received a visit either from myself or the lay-deacons, and a parcel of literature left on board most of them. The literature, papers, tracts, books, Bibles and Prayer books, are chiefly obtained from the "S. Andrew's Waterside Mission" and "the Missions to Seamen," Societies as also from the Sassoon Institute and through friends on shore. The distribution of literature is an important branch of our work, and much appreciated especially on board those vessels lying out in the harbour, the crews of which are seldom allowed on shore, and readily welcome any kind of reading matter, to occupy the long hours of waiting. The libraries on board-ships are usually few and scanty, hence a constant need of replenishing, and improving the class of books. We shall be glad of any help in old books and papers, also of clothes for the destitute, all of which may be sent addressed to the Harbour Chaplain, S. Nicolas' Church, Prince's Dock. A piece of land attached to the Church has lately been granted by Government for the purpose of a Seamen's Institute, conditional on a building being raised at once. The building is now in process of construction, and it is hoped the money, Rs. 12,000, will be forthcoming by means of voluntary contributions, from those interested in the work especially connected with the shipping. There is a great need for such an institute in the Prince's Dock, and when built will be well used both by officers and men, and those connected with the dock. This work is entirely a social philanthropic work, and as such, should meet with support from all. There are it is calculated over 24,000 European seamen visiting the harbour of Bombay annually, about half of whom go into the Prince's Dock. For these men (with the exception of a small coffee house) there is no place in the neighbourhood other than a public house, where they can spend their time rationally, or have an entertainment or social meeting such as is common in all other English ports. Surely (though times are hard) some will be willing to come forward and help us substantially in this work of building the Institute so much needed which is entirely a social work dependent on voluntary aid.

MR. HOPE'S COLD WEATHER TOUR.

THE official tour of the Public Works Minister, from Simla to Calcutta, will be as follows:—

Oct. 25th.—Leave Simla.

Oct. 27th.—Arrive Sukkur and inspect bridge-works.

Oct. 28th.—Arrive at rail-head (Kalat-i-Killa) on Sind-Peshin Railway.

Oct. 29th to Nov. 3rd.—Inspect Sind-Peshin Railway from Spintangi to Khanai.

Nov. 3rd.—Khanai to Peshin.

Nov. 4th.—Peshin to Gulistan.

Nov. 5th.—Gulistan to Spinatizha.

Nov. 6th.—Spinatizha to Chaman, crossing the Gwaja Pass.

Nov. 7th.—Chaman to Kila Abdulla, crossing the Khojak Pass. (This section of journey enabling the railway routes to north of Khwaja; Amran Range to be considered.)

Nov. 9th.—Shadizai, inspection of railway.

Nov. 10th.—Boston, inspection of railway.

Nov. 11th to 13th.—Quetta, inspection of railway.

Nov. 14th.—Quetta to Darwaza, inspection of Bolan Railway; consideration of question of permanency.

Nov. 15th.—Darwaza to Ser-i-Bolan and on to Mach, inspection of Bolan Railway; consideration of question of permanency.

Nov. 16th.—Mach to Rindli, inspection of Bolan Railway; consideration of question of permanency.

Nov. 18th and 19th.—Karachi, inspection of station and harbour railway works.

Nov. 22.—Arrive Bombay.

Nov. 23rd to 25th.—Halt.

Nov. 27.—Arrive Bhopal. Conference regarding Indian Midland Railway.

Nov. 28th.—Arrive Pachmari.

Nov. 29th to Dec. 2nd—Halt. Conference with the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Dec. 3rd.—Kutni.

Dec. 4th.—Umeria.

Dec. 7th.—Arrive Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

CLAIM FOR A SODAWATER MACHINE.

RUTTONJEE DINSHAH *vs.* JERBAI, WIDOW, AND NINE OTHERS.—Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the first defendant. The tenth defendant, Nowrojee, appeared in person; and their guardian appeared for the other eight defendants. The plaintiff is the son-in-law of the first defendant, who is the widow of Temooljee Shapoorjee, late a clerk on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and the other nine defendants were her children. In November, 1884, the plaintiff ordered out from England, through Messrs. King, King, and Co., a patent sodawater machine and bottles for his own use; and as at the date of their arrival in Bombay he was in the Punjab on business, the father-in-law, Temooljee, at the plaintiff's request, set up the machine at a place at Mazagon. On the 1st June, 1885, Temooljee died intestate; and his widow, the first defendant, refused to hand over the machine to the plaintiff, who now sued to recover Rs. 2,500, the value of the machine, and Rs. 500 as damages.

Mr. Budroodin asked that the suit against Jerbai should be dismissed, as she was not the legal representative of the deceased, and the letters of administration had been taken out by the defendant, Nowrojee. Jerbai had simply taken charge of the machine, and locked it up for safe custody with a view to deliver it to the legal representative.

His lordship held that, as Jerbai had simply taken the machine for safe custody, no claim had been proved against her and her eight children. Their names were therefore struck out, and the plaintiff was to bear their costs. A decree was given against the tenth defendant, Nowrojee, with costs.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

REDUCTION OF SENTENCES.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* RANCHORD SARDAR AND ANOTHER.—This was an appeal for the second accused, Anji Lakha, from a sentence of seven years' transportation passed upon him by Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Joint Sessions Judge of Khaira. There was no appearance for the first accused; Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the second; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with robbery and using at the time of committing robbery a deadly weapon, and therewith causing grievous hurt to Kasonia Khojia, in May last. The accused took possession of head-cloths belonging to the complainant and two others without their consent; and in doing so the second caused hurt to the complainant by hitting him with a stick, and the first accused ran him through the arm with a knife, causing an injury which disabled him from following his ordinary pursuits for more than twenty days. The complainant and the other two persons were going to a caste feast, and in a narrow lane they were stopped by the accused. The complainant, who opposed, was attacked and hurt. On being arrested, the accused gave up the property and the knife, which had been hidden. The court concurred with the assessors, and found both the accused guilty. Instead of sentencing them each to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, under section 59 of the Code, Mr. Crawford directed that they be each transported for seven years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, said it seemed to them that the first accused committed an offence of causing grievous hurt and theft, and the second an offence of causing hurt. The sentence on the first accused was reduced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a half, and that on the second to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The original conviction and sentence were reversed.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BHAIBA LALSING AND ANOTHER.—This was an appeal from a decision also of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Joint Sessions Judge, Khaira, who sentenced the two accused to transportation for seven years each. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The prisoners were charged with having set fire to the door and adjoining woodwork of the house of Premrattanjee Khemrattanjee, a Jain priest, their intention being to cause the destruction of the house. The priest whose house was set fire to is a money-lender; and the father of the first prisoner was formerly imprisoned in execution of a decree obtained by him, and he also at one time sold his land, but had restored it. He also held a decree against the second prisoner, of which he had applied for execution by sale of his house. These facts, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, constituted a sufficient motive for the accused to have done what they were charged with. The first prisoner has been seen carrying bundles of stalks of some plant suitable for fuel. As the village watchman was on his night rounds near the complainant's house, he saw what appeared to be a man in a narrow lane, and immediately a fire blazed up. To get away the accused had to run past him, and as they did so he caught hold of the first accused. His cry of alarm aroused a servant of the priest who was sleeping on the outside veranda. The half-burnt bundles of stalks, which were placed against the door, were picked up. The second accused effected his escape, and was seen running out of the village. The fire was put out, and on the first accused was found a match-box. The court, disagreeing with the assessors, found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to transportation for seven years each.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, reduced the sentence on the first accused to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The second accused was acquitted and discharged.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE INCREASE IN THE ARMY.

THE threatened increase in army expenditure of about two millions is as appalling a piece of news as has been heard for some time. The desire of making some dazzling feat of statesmanship has led our young Secretary of State to propose that in view of the Russian complications on the North-West, India must be armed with more bayonets, and that for that purpose two millions of Indian revenues must be added to the already tremendous figure of army expenditure. This proposal must needs be very attractive to the English constituencies to whom an increase in the army must seem inevitable when they are told by a Minister of State that the present army is inadequate, and the cost is no consideration as it does not touch their pockets. To the fire-eating Anglo-Indians in India it must have great fascinations as it increases the scope of their pay and pensions. The Anglo-Indian press too, with a few honourable exceptions, are too fondly devoted to the cause of the Anglo-Indian services to care for the true interests of the country. But all these people omit to consider where is this two millions to be got from.—*Hindu Prakash.*

THE CONJUGAL RIGHTS CASE.

THE *Indu Prakash* thinks the decisions in the Dadaji and Rakmabai case is an apt illustration of the proverb that hard cases make bad law. It does more credit to the sentiment of the learned judge than to his judicial fairness. The Hindu law and usage does, we think, provide for a case of restitution of conjugal rights. There are texts, we believe, in our old law-books empowering the king to order such restitution; and references in such disputes to the arbitration of caste-meetings is, we think, a matter of every-day occurrence. In a proper case, no doubt, such restitution may be refused, and the absence of co-habitation for nine or ten years may be a ground for refusal. But to say that the action is not maintainable is, we fear, a hasty attempt to catch at a favourite conclusion. The observations as regards consent, and the defendant being a minor at the time of marriage ignore the essential difference between a Hindu and an English marriage, the former being a sacrament, and the latter a matter of contract. The law laid down by Mr. Justice Pinhey would make 99 per cent. of the Hindu marriages null and void. The decision would also be an inconvenient weapon in the hands of unscrupulous persons who for ends of their own may try to keep back from injured husbands their lawful spouses. We express no opinion on the merits of the present case, nor do we mean that such a right should be enforced by a Court where the enforcement will not conduce to peace and good will. All that we say at present is that the present decision has been arrived at without full argument and enquiry, and leaves a somewhat unsatisfactory impression on one's mind. Let us hope the aggrieved party will carry the case to the Appellate Court, and secure a final decision which will settle the law.

ANTICIPATIONS OF REVOLUTION IN DENMARK.

IT is quite on the cards, says *Truth*, that we may hear some morning that there is a revolution in Denmark, and that King Christian has fled from Copenhagen. Things have been going as badly as possible for several months past, and there is no doubt but that the King is now within measurable distance of a crash. He would do well to remember the fate of Louis Philippe, who preserved his illusions till the last, and could not believe in the possibility of revolution until he was suddenly compelled to fly for his life. King Christian is as dull and bigoted as our own revered Monarch, the late George III. He flatly refused to dismiss his obnoxious Ministers in compliance with a vote of the Parliament, and, when the Budget was rejected, he simply ignored the Constitution, and has levied taxes by decrees, which he has determined to continue to do until the representatives of the people return to a sense of what his Majesty conceives to be their duty—*i.e.*, an obsequious acquiescence in his wishes and caprices. Mayors are refusing all over the country to levy these illegal taxes, and in five months there have been fifty political prosecutions, which is at the rate of one to every 40,000 of the total population. These are plain signs that the country will not endure this policy much longer, and the King's hurried return from Gmunden was caused by alarming news from his parasites at home. The German Emperor's Holy Alliance blood must bubble in sympathy when he hears of the leather-headed proceedings of King Christian; and if a revolution does take place, I dare say we shall see the German army entering the country, for Prince Bismarck would have no objection to find a plausible excuse for taking possession of Denmark. England has always been the favourite warehouse for bonded Sovereigns; but if King Christian is driven over here by his own fatuity, I do not think that he will meet with much sympathy. Peterhof or Gmunden would be more congenial atmospheres.

THE OPENING UP OF CHINA.

PARTISANS of the new French colonial policy have taken credit for opening China to European civilisation by the protectorate over Tonquin and the promised treaty of commerce with China. M. Leroy-Beaulieu, in an article in the *Economiste Francais*, casts a doubt on the advantages Western countries will derive from such an extension of European civilisation, and remarks that future generations may have reason to deplore the introduction of European industrial art into China, especially in the use of locomotives and machinery for the spinning and weaving of textiles. By so doing the material wealth of the Chinese nation will be certainly developed, and an important market will be opened for a time for the iron trade of England, Belgium, and perhaps France, is supplying rails, locomotives, and machinery. But the subsequent consequences of the change that will be brought about in the habits of [illegible] 300 millions of a frugal, intelligent, and persevering people, put in possession of improved instruments of labour, must not be lost sight of, and the initiation of the Chinese into the discoveries and mechanical arts of Europe may bring about one of the most immense revolutions in the history of humanity. French manufacturers, he remarks, are already complaining that backward nations, like the Italians, Austrians, and Germans, which were formerly customers of France, have now become her rivals, but what will it be when laborious, sober, and ingenious China shall have become penetrated with modern industrial civilisation? France now exports annually 1,600 millions of francs of manufactures, and England a still greater sum, produced by labour costing at least four or five francs a day, often six or seven francs and sometimes eight or ten. A member of the Paris Municipal Council recently endeavoured to prove that a workman could not exist on wages of less than eight francs a day, nor work more than eight hours; but when the frugal and hard-working Chinese are instructed in the use of machinery, they will become incomparably more formidable rivals in industrial production than the Italians, Belgians, or Germans. To compete with European nations they will have no need to leave their own country, but will only have to manufacture for exportation. The day would then come when the Asiatic workman would disturb all the combinations of old Europe. The conclusion of M. Leroy-Beaulieu is, that instead of imposing on the Chinese European industrial methods, it would be more prudent to wait and abstain from doing anything to hasten the advent of a transformation fraught with such serious consequences.

THE K[illegible]WEE PRIZE-MONEY.

THE [illegible] regarding the misappropriation of th[illegible]he Kirwee Booty are now, the *U[illegible] Gazette* learns, reduced t[illegible] simple [illegible] under Lord R. Churchill's on[illegible] admitted by the Indian officials that [illegible] of the captured Mahratta princes, [illegible] £255,000, and embargoed by Earl [illegible] order, in January, 1858, at the out[illegible]volt, were never confiscated, for no [illegible]on could legally occur, before the ca[illegible] conviction of the ex-chiefs. This [illegible] therefore fell into the hands of the East India Company, as stated in the opinions of Lord Coleridge, Sir C. Hall, Sir R. Phillimore, Sir J. FitzJames Stephen, Sir V. Harcourt, Mr. H. Prendergast, Dr. Tristram, and other jurists, as a war-droit of the Crown, or, in other words, was distributable as prize money. It is officially admitted that a further hostile deposit of £20,000, and minor sums aggregating £13,913, have been kept back from the troops by the Bengali financiers. The mandates of the Legislature calling for an account of the disposal of these sums, it cannot be denied, and the officials now admit, have been disobeyed, for no return of any of these assets of the enemy's movable estate (which all *belongs to the troops*) has been presented since 1872 to Parliament as the Orders of 1873, 1874, expressly require. Lord R. Churchill, as a nobleman of hitherto unblemished honour, must have been naturally indignant, when the whole undermine of official trickery was unanswerably exposed, at the fraudful concealment of captured funds claimable as prize-money of which the India Department stands convicted and which the deliberate and artful disobedience to the Parliamentary command for a clear and full account of the hostile property necessarily implies. The justness of the further claim of the troops to interest on captured specie (£150,000), and other booty locked up by the civil authorities for four years has also been officially admitted, having been formerly concealed by the Duke of Argyll in Council May 11, 1871, No. 119 though the concession was subsequently revoked, April 23, 1872, on the flimsiest—not to say most childish—pretext. This matter, we understand, has been categorically brought under Lord R. Churchill's investigation, and it is scarcely too much to add that his lordship has been completely convinced that the claim, to which no plausible objection can be urged, is valid. The troops interested, and the Army at large—for the most important principles of Army prize are at stake—will wait with considerable anxiety to learn whether, in these cases of evident right and justice, Lord R. Churchill will have the mental vigour to shake himself free from official shackles and leading-strings, and to remedy the grievously high-handed injustice with which the Indian Council has heretofore wronged Sir G. C. Whitlock's troops. The India Office, it will be remembered, has persistently obstructed any judicial inquiry into these matters. If the Indian Government pleads insolvency, and cannot afford to pay to the Queen's soldier, who bleeds in the Queen's service, what is incontestably his due, official salaries at the India Office must of course be patriotically spared, while sergeants, corporals, and privates are being pauperised for their country's good. Or the Indian Council itself, which costs over £20,000 per annum, and, in its unequity and inefficiency, is so awfully dear at the money, might be abolished. Nay, why should Thomas Atkins be sacrificed to Indian economists rather than any Secretary of State who misgoverns the empire At all events, Lord R. Churchill has now an opportunity of electing, before the coming election, whether to do justice to the soldier, or, by colleaguing with the tyrannous illegalities, tricks, and dodges of the India Office under a Liberal *regime*, to forfeit all claim to the character of a high-minded statesman.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

SENSATIONAL MURDER IN FRANCE.

M. LUDOVIC DE VIRVENT, a young man of noble family, in the Tarn, was tried at the Assize Court of Albi for the murder of his mother, which he is accused of having committed in her château of Thularie on June 29, 1881. On the morning, of that day Madame de Virvent was found by her maid lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Her skull was fractured, and though alive she could scarcely speak. She did not die till the evening, and in the meantime she told the magistrates, who speedily came to examine her, that she had been attacked by an individual who came into her bedroom with a lighted candle, which he immediately blew out; that he then threw a napkin over her head, struck repeated blows with a hammer dragged her by the feet into an adjoining room and there left her in a swoon. She declared that she could not recognise the assassin. Nevertheless, the magistrate from the first suspected her son, as it was found he had disappeared from a house he occupied on Madame de Virvent's property at Rouaix, not far from the château. They believed that the lady concealed the name of her murderer from indelible maternal affection. According to the indictment, Ludovic was an unpromising subject from the beginning. He was seven years at St. Cyr, but was idle and dissolute, and left without obtaining a commission. Then he enlisted in the 5th Hussars quartered at Lyons, but left the regiment as soon as he could without having gained promotion. On the death of his father in 1880 he inherited, jointly with his sister—married to M. de Raymond-Cahuzac, a gentleman of Toulouse—a considerable sum of money, but his share was inadequate to pay his debts. He had a mistress at Toulouse, upon whom he lavished extravagant amounts. His mother, though indulgent to weakness, tired at length of his frequent demands for money, and joined in a family council to place him under an interdict. The supposition is that after the murder he robbed his mother's house of money and securities. On July 28 he was arrested at Bone, in Algeria, and brought to Lavaur prison, in the Tarn. Interrogated by a judge of instruction, he alleged that the murder was committed by one Dupuy at his instigation, and that he gave him 20 francs for the job, and a key which enabled him to get into his mother's room, where he purloined securities to bearer to the value of 10,000 francs. As no such person as Dupuy can be found, the prosecution insists that Ludovic de Virvent murdered his mother with his own hand. From Lavaur prison he escaped on October 15 in a most extraordinary manner with a fellow prisoner, who was recaptured the next day. He fled to Italy, where he lived some time under the name of Donato, but in June of this year he had the hardihood to come to Toulouse, where he sent a letter by a porter to his brother-in-law, M. de Raymond-Cahuzac, expressing deep repentance, offering to disclose the names of his accomplices, and concluding with a demand for money. He gave a rendezvous which he did not keep, but a few days later M. Cahuzac met him in the streets of Toulouse, and arrested him with his own hand. Ludovic exclaimed "Don't hurt me! Take my arm." The answer was, "Take your arm, scoundrel! Yes, I will, and hold it tight too. Come along to the guardhouse." He did not resist, although he is said to be a muscular man of 28.

A CURE FOR THE SEA-SERPENT.

THERE is a difference between a policeman and a sea-serpent. It is a familiar saying that you can never find a policeman when you want him. But whenever the sea-serpent is needed he comes up smiling, at the very moment when the editor, short of a topic, has sent his sister Anne into the look-out to see if she can descry a "sensation" in the distance. No stronger proof could be asked of the high intelligence and self-sacrificing good-nature of these aquatic ophidians than the precision with which they inform themselves as to the exact date when the Silly Season has set in. While Parliament is in Session is the close time for sea-serpents; and self-respect makes them hide their heads. But when Parliament had adjourned, then the sea-serpent bobs up serenely from below. The fact that he never makes a mistake as to the date when it is his duty to reappear before the human eye is evidence that he may have been able to tap one of the telegraph cables, which are his only rivals in length, and to decipher its simple code of signals. Otherwise, whence gets he the unerring acquaintance with current politics and the times and seasons of the editorial year? We commend this question to the earnest and thoughtful consideration of the Scientific Person. Mr. R. A. Proctor is a scientific person with views on all subjects which he is always ready to explain in detail. Not long ago he ventured to express heretical opinions about the great American game of Poker—opinions which at once filled the breast of every patriotic American with a burning desire to meet Mr. Proctor across the green cloth, and play the game with him until he had to "chip up" his "bottom dollar." Of Mr. Proctor, as of another great man now departed, it may be said that "omniscience is his foible." Mr. Proctor once patronized the sea-serpent in one of his essays in popu[illegible] it was that Mr. Proctor thought about the sea-serpent we do not now recall; it is really impossible for us to remember Mr. Proctor's opinions on all the subjects he has touched and adorned. But, to the best of our belief and recollection, Mr. Proctor considered favourably the hypothesis of the sea-serpent's existence; and yet, after all, he thought it best to bring in a Scotch verdict of Not Proven. Modern scepticism, which is inclined to doubt almost everything except its own infallibility, is doubtful even about the sea-serpent. Now we respect honest doubt, as the Laureate bids us, but this is really monstrous. Here is a most obliging water-snake always ready to put himself on exhibition without charge, and there are scientific persons who hesitate to accept him. Why, only a few days ago—in fact, just after the Session closed—he showed himself to the crew of a Liverpool vessel. The Liverpudlian mariners are as honourable men as Brutus and Cassius, and they declare that they saw the sea-serpent with their own eyes, and the body [illegible] he appeared sixty feet in length, [illegible] which was of a pink colour, with [illegible] dark shade, was fully seven feet [illegible] had "a full view" of him, and they were unanimous in saying they never saw "such a sea-serpent before." This, it seems to us, is evidence which would convince even the hardened sceptics of the Society for Psychical Research. The scientific person who doubts after this must have sunk to the deplorable condition of the old farmer who rejected Gulliver's Travels as "a pack of lies."

It is true that the description of the sea-serpent given by the sailors of Liverpool does not tally exactly with that given by other hardy mariners; and, indeed, it must be admitted that there is the very greatest discrepancy between the many descriptions of the water-worm. But this only goes to show the wonderful peculiarities of the sea-serpent and to prove that he is a marine Proteus in his power to change his form and an aquatic Chameleon in his ability to vary his colour. He is like the serpent of Old Nile in that age cannot wither nor custom stale his infinite variety. We have chosen hitherto to dwell on the benevolent aspects of the sea-serpent, but it cannot be denied that in many of the veracious accounts of his appearances he showed himself as a fierce and pugnacious monster, ready for instant battle, more terrible than an army with banners, and more frightful than the giant cuttle-fish which figures in the *Toilers of the Sea*. Victor Hugo's account of the Man-and-Squid fight is more powerful than anything we have ever read in the English which has the largest circulation in the world. But it would sorely task even a mightier master of words than Victor Hugo to set before us properly the awful possibilities of [illegible]ht between a few mere mortal men and the [illegible] and eternal sea-serpent—if it should on[illegible] mad and "run amuck" amid the small c[illegible]f the English Channel, for instance. It must be remembered that—so far, at least, as we may judge from conflicting reports—the sea-serpent is not a rattlesnake, which, like a good servant, always gives warning before it strikes. To give fair notice of its coming, the sea-serpent ought to have been provided by nature with a fog-ho[illegible]ts head; then it would have been co[illegible] the mournful tooting of the fog-horn [illegible] lugubrious and enervating sound k[illegible]he human ear. But we must take th[illegible] him, or at least as the observa[illegible]nds him for us. When we consider the dir[illegible]ty which might ensue if the sea-serpent "cu[illegible]rough," it is our duty to be warned in time, to prepare for the worst, to discover some short and easy way of disposing of sea-serpents. Our own suggestion—we put it forward modestly for the consideration of the scientific person—is that strenuous efforts should be made at once to develop a marine mongoose. In India the mongoose is the great ally of the native in his constant strife with the snakes. Why should there not be brought forth a gigantic and aquatic mongoose, fit to join issue with the sea-serpent? Of the mongoose there is a tale, sufficiently familiar, no doubt, and yet apt in its application just here. In an American railway-carriage there once journeyed a quiet gentleman, having between his feet a basket of peculiar shape. An inquisitive stranger asked him what the basket might contain. "It contains a mongoose," was the answer. "And what is a mongoose?" the stranger queried. "A mongoose," the gentleman replied politely, "is an East Indian animal that kills snakes." "And what might you want a mongoose for now?" Continued the inquisitive stranger. "Well," answered the gentleman, "I have a brother-in-law who has been a little too fond of tanglefoot whisky and sometimes he sees snakes, and so I am taking this mongoose to him to kill the snakes." The inquisitive stranger hesitated a moment, and then he said, "But those are not real snakes your brother-in-law sees!" "I know it," returned the quiet gentleman, "and this is not a real mongoose!"—*Saturday Review.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 28.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fahr.	29·811
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	3·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·4
General Direction of Wind*	SSE, SSW, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	162
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	11·44
„ year	63·30

* From midnight to midnight.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF A TRAM PASSENGERS' CAR AND LARGE LUGGAGE CART.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder, opposite to the Ripon Iron Works, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. 1 strong built teak tram car with glazed and venetianed shutters and sliding doors, expressly made to order; 1 large luggage cart.

SALE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT PRINTING PRESS.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignees, H. C., and in re Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai Bora, (an insolvent) who traded in hardware, in partnership with Abdool Cadur Noorbhai Bora, under the name style and firm of Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai Chandabhai, and lately traded on his own account under the name of the said Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai Chandabhai, and also a proprietor of the Duke of Connaught Printing Press, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st October, 1885, at 2 p.m., at Pinjaree-street, opposite the old Cloth Bazaar, near Crawfort Market, the whole stock of the above printing and ruling presses consisting of:—

Printing, ruling and screw presses of sizes, perforating machine, English, Gujerati and Marathi types in variety with cases and stands, cutting machine, models chases and furniture, stools, gallies, litho slabs, brown paper, stove moulds, mactrix, punch, copper-pots, iron cans, cupboards, writing table chairs, galley stands, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AND IRON TYRE RINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depôt, Parel, opposite to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station.

About 500 tons of mixed scrap iron and 250 tons of iron tyre retaining rings in convenient lots.

The above can be seen on application to the storekeeper.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st October, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 case colored lappets.
1 case white nansooks.
5 cases white jacconets.
3 cases white mulls.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases white dhoties.
2 cases nets.
On account of the concerned—
25 cases colored prints of different patterns.
On account of Dossajee Mahomedbhoy—
B. B. & C.—11,300—1-3— 3 cases screws of Nettlefold's make.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Vienna bentwood furniture, English brass bedsteads, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, hanging chandeliers with shades and lustres, 5, 6 and 7 light hanging kerosine oil lamps, single argand lamps, wall shades, oleographs, Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the same comprises drawing room tables with and without marble tops, sofa and reclining couches, drawing room chairs, teapoys, writing table, tripod, stands, folding chairs, dressing tables, dressing glasses, lady's davenport, conversation couches, teapoys with marble tops, whatnot, iron bedstead, almiras with mirror glassdoors, wardrobe, chest of drawers, washhand table, bentwood couches and chairs, children's high chairs, bentwood and lightwood rocking chairs, office chairs, English brass bedsteads 6½ by 5 plated candlelabra, large size pier-glasses in gilt frames, porcelain toilet service, flower vases and holders, wall lamps with mirrors, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, reading lamps, mirrors, folding book stands, 6 light chandeliers, with glass shades, children's perambulators, iron safe, rolls of carpets set of zinc bathing tubs, dispense cupboards, musical box, Japanese cabinet, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th October, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
1 case colored woollen cloth.
2 „ 80 gross throstles bobbins.
1 case buggy whips.
2 cases white flannel.
2 new Cabul tents, 80 lbs.

By order of Mr. Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia and on account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba.

2 cases steel spectacles.
2 „ do. do. and penknives.

On account and at the risk of Keekabhoy Abdool Hoosein.

A M B 3309—1 case sealing wax.
A B C ex 1-15—10 „ pot paper, glazed.
„ ex 16-30—1 „ do. do. unglazed.
A B & C 300-6—7 „ brown packing paper.
P M 1-1—4 „ ink.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light brougham.
1 „ „ mail phaeton.
1 „ strong landau.
1 „ light victoria with removable coach box.
1 „ strong office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT VADDALLA, NEAR SEWREE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jethabhai Javerchund to sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 10th October next, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned landed property on account and at the risk of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of November, 1881, and made between the said Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama of the one part and the said Jethabhoy Javerchund of the other part. All [illegible] of garden ground called Vaddalla village, with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate near Sewree, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4057 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road leading from Sewree to Vaddalla, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the batty ground of Dewjee Allmatia, and on the south by the batty ground of Jooguibhoy Manordas, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 197 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 63. The property has on it several good mango trees and is open to view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of the machinery of the "Nerbada Hind Flour Mill" at Duncan Road, opposite Two Tanks.

On SATURDAY, the 10th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 94, Duncan Road, to close partnership account.

The machinery, tools and plant of the "Nerbada Hind Flour Mill," consisting of a horizontal high pressure engine, diameter of cylinder 11 in., stroke 16 in., and 16 horse steel boiler, 16 feet long and 5' 2" in diameter by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Limited, of Ipswich 2' 48" corn mills with frame, Eureka smiter and [illegible] separating machine, iron tanks, shafting, pulleys, &c., the whole in good working order, nearly new, having been imported only about 4 months ago.

The whole of the machinery will be sold in one lot, and can be inspected, and further information obtained from the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rosa Cottage, Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite H. H. Aga Khan's Bungalow, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of W. H. WALKER, Esq. The same comprises rich, plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast service, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, egg boiler, tea set, salver, bread basket, butter pot, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished, inlaid and richly carved household furniture, such as set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, small cupboard, Madras and mallet pattern dining room chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong card and writing tables, easy, folding reclining, long and folding arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, Brussels and velvet carpets, chiffoniers, ornament stand, corner cabinets, teapoys with marble top, lady's Davenporte, cabinets with mirror, bookstand, centre ottoman, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, door curtains, handsome iron four-post bedstead with spring mattress, teakwood double cots, handsome dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing [illegible] clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, wa[illegible]iras with plate glass door bentwood bedroom [illegible] horse, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large [illegible]ary with birds &c. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the principal Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 5th October, at 1 p.m., sell [illegible] Public Auction at the Government Medical Stores, [illegible] Road, Byculla—

A quantity of unservic[illegible]al stores.

On SATURDAY, th[illegible], at 3 p.m., Messrs. [illegible]NETT and Co. a[illegible] to sell by Public Auction at their [illegible]kwood and teakwood household furniture, co[illegible] round and writing tables, arm and without arm [illegible] reclining couch, sideboard, wire cupboard, commode [illegible]nkha, washing table, glass ware, camp tables, pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Rustomjee Hormusjee Tavaria.

42 W J and Co.—1—1 barrel cooly lamps and glassware.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built brougham.
1 „ fast trotting grey arab horse.

On SATURDAY, the 10th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Appollo-street, opposite the old Secretariat, next to Messrs. Pearse and Co., all the remaining surplus stock in trade consisting of mahogany, bentwood, blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, best made Cutch work, Indian and English made silver and gilt bracelets, necklaces, earrings and brooches, one and two lights hanging argand lustres, by Nash, Tucker and other makers, large size panorama balls, handsome velvet Brussels and Bombay carpets, superior silk umbrellas, handsome dinner, dessert and coffee services, superior plated and toughened glassware, rich English and China ladies' fans, China and English wine and tea trays, pier and toilette glasses in gilt and velvet frames, jail-made coir matting, mechanical toys, English made wooden and leather writing desks, albums and scrap albums, table and hanging kerosine lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's lamps, chamber lamps, ruby engraved night lamps, burners, spare chimneys, wicks, table lamp, cut crystal plated tripple action duplex extinguisher, punkha, and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 26th, and TUESDAY, the 27th October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture made to order, by "Grimride," handsome blackwood richly open carved drawing-room furniture suitable for and presentation at Home, best plated ware, rich crockery glassware, a mahogany case containing best plated spoons and forks for 24 persons, a first rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by "J. Roberts and Co.," with balls, pyramid balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany full-sized semi-grand piano by "Schroeder" real Persian and English, Brussels carpets and rugs, oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome large figures in terra cota on handsome stands, brass four-post bed-steads, marble baths, one pair of very handsome Brown Australian geldings, handsome strong English-built single-seated brougham, by "Kesterton" one handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Barker" of Chandoss-street, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. T. MEILI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, blackwood and teakwood furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, hanging wall and table lamps, one lot plated ice pitchers, rich oleographs, pianofortes, petroleum cooking stoves, marble top teapoys, jewellery cases, accordeons, carpets, one case eau-de-cologne, one case Windsor soap, 10 boxes China preserves, ladies' fans, 25 boxes of champagne, toys and other miscellaneous articles.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church-gate-street, opposite the Singer Manufacturing Co., and on the third floor of the Warsaw Hair-Cutting Saloon, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, hanging wall and table lamps, single argand lamps, wall shades, oleographs, Brussels carpets, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room chairs, almiras with mirror glass doors, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, water filter, &c., &c. The property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property is now on view.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned :—

			Cash Rs.	Credit Rs.
CLARET	St. Estephe	Per doz. Qts.	13	14-8
	Pauillac	„	16	17-8
HOCK	Schiersteiner	„	18	20
	Hochheimer	„	24	26
	Rudesheimer Berg.	„	28	30
	Moselleblümchen	„	14	15-8
	Graacher	„	16	17-8
	Piesporter	„	18	20
	Barncastler	„	20	22
GIN	Schiedam Geneva	per case of 15 flasks	25	27
	Do.	per case of 12 smalled	16	17-8
	Aromatic Schnapps		17	19
BEER	Pilsener	per case of 4 doz. Qts.	20	22
	Imperial	„ 4 „ Qts.	21	23
	Doppel Kronen,	„ 4 „ Qts.	22	24
	Pints Rs. 3 more	„ 8 „		
	Norwegian Ale from Forseth and Co.	4 „ Qts.	22	24
	Do.	8 „ Pts.	28	31

CASH rates charged if paid within a month.

Apply to
C. FLEMMING, 12, Medow-street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 54 0	Rs 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	..
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 40 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 15 0	...
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Rudesheimer	„ 23 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
ENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0 per doz.	
Fine „	„ 22 0	„
Very fine „	„ 27 0	„
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	„
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars [illegible] & Spann	„ 24 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ [illegible]	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	—
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	„ 26 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord	Rs 18 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	„ 19 0	...
Thistle Blend „ "**"	„ 24 0	...
BEER.	Per doz. pints.	
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 4 0	pints.
Hamburger	„ 5 4	qts.
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	pts. 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino [illegible] case of 25 Pints		Rs. 25 0
Vin [illegible] „ 21 Bottles		„ 40 0
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	„ 17 0	...
Do. do Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	...
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do tins		„
PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 20—50 per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Per tin	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ..
Asparagus	„ [illegible]	„ ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ [illegible]	„ 0 12
Cellery	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Cabbage in Butter	„ [illegible]	[illegible] 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ [illegible]	[illegible]
Red do. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., Wo[illegible]	Per Large Ti[illegible]	
Asparagus	Rs. 2[illegible]	
Cellery	„ ...	
French Bean	„ ...	
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	
Small Sausages	„ ..	
Pease for Soup	„ ..	

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 21st August 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND
PER S. S. "TITANIA."
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest
Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

12½ per cent. Cash.		Credit.
Rs. 21 0	FINE HIGHLAND MALT "Scotch Whisky"	Rs. 24 0
23 10	SUPERIOR OLD BLEND, 5 years old	27 0
29 12	"BLAIR ATHOL," 10 years old "Guaranteed"	34 0

We would specially draw the attention of consumers to our "Superior Old Blend" which we have no hesitation in stating cannot be surpassed either in quality or price.

A. FERGUSON and Co. "Breadalbane Whisky," as supplied to Government and approved by the Government Analyst, Rs. 21-0 dozen nett.

Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

LADIES GOING HOME

Will find all that they require for the voyage at

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE
AND
CHURCH-GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' TRAVELLING OUTFITS
MADE AT A VERY SHORT NOTICE.

POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road,
POONA.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	a.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	3	0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	45	0
Air-tight Box for the above	10	8
Mark Masters Aprons	15	0
Excellent Masters	15	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	33	0
Leather Case for do	4	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

3rd Degree Lamp ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ORGUINETTE MUSIC.

ROLLS OF MUSIC. FOR STYLE H 8 INCHES WIDE.

No. 2.
OPERATIC AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.
[illegible] Chorus. (Martha)
[illegible] piu mesta.
Grande Duchesse. Selection.
Baby mine.
Song from Evangeline.
Traviata. Selection.
Salut á la France
La Fille du Regiment.
Linda. Selection.
I Puritani. „
Martha, No. 1. „
„ „ 2. „
We sail the ocean blue. (Pinafore)
Bell Trio „
Little Buttercup's song. „
He is an Englishman. „
Stradella. Selection.

No. 3.
SACRED MUSIC.
100 ft. Rs. 20.
Coronation
Ring the bells of Heaven.
The home over there.
We shall meet beyond the river
Rock of Ages
I need Thee every hour.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Tell me the old, old story.
Precious Name.
Pull for the Shore.
Must Jesus bear the Cr[illegible]oss alone
Watchman, tell us of [illegible] the night.
All the way my Sa[illegible]iour leads.
From Greenland'[illegible]icy mountains
Greenville.
I want to be [illegible]n Angel.
Hold the F[illegible]rt.
Sweet by [illegible] and bye.
Americ[illegible]

No. 4.
POPULAR AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.
Auld Lang Syne.
Annie Laurie.
Old Folks at Home.
Old Oaken Bucket.
Last Rose of Summer.
Nancy Lee.
Sweet by and bye.
Home, Sweet Home.
Switzers song of Home.
Silver Threads.
Grandfather's Clock.
How can I leave Thee.
Tara's Harp.
Glory, Hallelujah.
Rally Round the Flag.
Tramp, Tramp.
Marching through Georgia.
Watch on the Rhine.

No. 5.
QUICK MUSIC, JIGS, &c.
100 ft. Rs. 20.
Fusileers' Mar[illegible]h.
St. Patrick'[illegible] Day.
Hall to [illegible]e Chief.
Dixi[illegible]
Y[illegible]ankee Doodle.
Girl I left behind me.
Blue Bells of Scotland.
Garry Owen.
Capt. Jinks.
Larry O'Gaff.
Chorus Jig.
Monymusk.
Draw the Sword.
Fisher's Hornpipe.
Dundee „
Smith's „
Merry Dance, or Twin Sisters.
Speed the Plough.
Hull's Victory.
Clog Dance.

No. 6.
MISCELLANEOUS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.
Auld Lang Syne.
Greenville.
Hold the Fort.
I need Thee every hour.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Pull for the Shore.
Must Jesus bear the Cross alon
Glory, Hallelujah.
Salut à la France.
Marching through Georgia.
Home Waltz.
Evangeline Waltz.
Clog Dance.
Home, Sweet Home.

No. 8.
POPULAR AIRS.
100 ft. Rs. 20.
Babies on our Block.
Skidmore Fancy Ball.
Dancing in the Barn.
Over the Summer Sea.
Ben Lomond March.
Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane
Bonnie Doon.
Still so Gently.
Arkansas Traveller.
La Francaise Schottische.
Manhattan Schottische.
First Love Polka.
Chorus Jig.
Merry Dance, or Twin Sisters.
Moneymusk.
White Cockade.
Skidmore Guard.
Cornflower Waltz.

No. 9.
WALTZES.
100 ft. Rs. 20
Evangeline.
Flora.
Home.
Cinderella.
Corn Flower.
Bright Eyes.
Wine, Women, and Song.
Masquerade.

CATOLOGUES OF THE ABOVE FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

Calcutta Exhibition, 1883,
T[illegible]o Diplomas of Honour & Two Gold Medals.
The [illegible]Royal Portuguese Order of Knighthood, 1883.
Legion of Honor, Paris, 1878.
Gold Medals :
Sydne[illegible], 1879-80 ; Paris, 1867, 1870, 1878 ;
Am[illegible]terdam, 1869 ; London, 1862 ;
Philadel[illegible]hia, 1876 ; South Africa, 1877 ;
Melbourne, 1880.

PATENTED.
Great Britain, America, Austria,
Germany, France, Belgium, Italy.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS
ON THE HIRE PURCHA[illegible]SE-SYSTEM.

PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, } POONA
SOLE AGENTS.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALID'S PORT WINE RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

SEE THAT OUR BRAND IS ON CORKS AND CAPSULES TO AVOID FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9 ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Gent's Overcoats and Uisters	Rs. 45 to 50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns each	15	0
Gent's Deck Suits each	10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes Rs. 8-4 to	11	8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25	0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8	0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10	0	Ladies' warm Stockings, pair	2	4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12	0	Marine Soap per tablet	0	8
White Shirts ½ doz.	Rs. 22 to 30	0	Sun Umbrellas each	4	8
Cambric Shirts ½ doz.	30	0	The Victoria Wrapper each	16	4
Oxford Shirts ½ doz.	33	0	Rugs and Mauds Rs. 13-8 to	33	0
Flannel Shirts each	8	8	Gent's Undervests each	2	0
Celluloid Collars each	0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks doz.	3	0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6	0	Pocket Handkerchieves doz.	5	0
Overland Trunks	22	0	Rug Straps Re. 1-4 to	7	8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21	0	Cambric Ties doz.	3	8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20	0	Money Belts each	2	8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

per cent per annum subject to		notice of withdrawal,
6	18 months	
5¼	12 „	
5	9 „	
3¾	6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each „ 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. „ 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

ECCELLENTE AND REALE QUALITADE
HAVANA CIGARS
Made of the most superior Tobacco,
purposely selected to suit the climate.
NEVER CHEAPER OR PLEASANTER

Flor Inesperada	at Rs. 4	0	per Box of 100
Princess Royal	„ 4	0	„ „
Punch Pie	„ 4	0	„ „
La Teresa	„ 4	4	„ „
Queen	„ 5	0	„ „
Zenobia	„ 6	0	„ „
Caoba	„ 7	0	„ „
La Intimidat	„ 7	4	„ „
Semiramis	„ 8	0	„ „

M. SPITERI,
98 Kalbadevi-road, close to the Post Office.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
JUNIOR
ARMY AND NAVY
STORES,
LIMITED, YORK HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
Capital .. £200,000.
Total Sales, to 30th June 1885 (about) .. £2,000,000.

Established, upon the Co-operative principle, for the supply of the best articles of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest remunerative prices, to Officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces, and to their families.

DEPARTMENTS

Groceries, Fancy Fruits, Provisions, Wines, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Portmanteaus, Games, Barrack Furniture, Drapery, Mantles, Millinery, Ladies' Outfitting, Wedding and Indian Outfits, Linens, Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro Plate, Optical Instruments, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Boots and Shoes, Sationery, Fancy Goods, Books and Music, Saddlery, Waterproof Goods, Tailoring and Accoutrements, Hats, Gents' Hosiery, Outfits for India, Oriental Goods, Ironmongery, Turnery, Brushes, Ivory Goods, Lamps, China and Glass, Furniture, Musical Instruments, House, Estate, and General Agency, Photographs, &c.

Officers' Mess and Regimental Canteen Accounts opened with Regiments on service in India upon favourable terms, full particulars of which, with Export Price List, will be supplied upon application to the Society's Agents in India :

Bombay	B. J. Buxey & Co.
Kurrachee	T. R. McLellan & Co.
Madras	Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta and Rangoon	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
Colombo	Spence, Wallis & Co.
Teheran Ispahan Tabriz	Ziegler & Co.

Application for Shares (£1 each), Life Tickets or Annual Tickets, and General Price List can be also made to the above Agents.

BANKERS for INDIA..........THE AGRA BANK.

Members can transmit Orders direct to London for execution, or through the Society's agents, paying for goods against delivery by the Agent, or receive Bills of Lading on payment of Invoice to any of the Branches of the Agra Bank.

N.B.—Upon all Orders amounting to £3 and upwards an allowance is made by the Society of 1½ per cent. upon the total value of the order towards the cost of carriage and freight.

Good shipped by the Society at a specially low rate of shipping charges.

Communications addressed to the Secretary at the Head Store in London will receive prompt attention.

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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